The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5903 第三千九百三號 午初月初四日 年午庚治同 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 10TH MAY, 1870. 二月廿四 十日五英 港香 [PRICE $24 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 8, G. T. Roy, Brit. bk., 356, Christie, Newcastle (N.S.W.), 5th March, 580 tons Coal.—CAPTAIN.

May 9, BOMBAY, Brit. str., 1,327, Davis, Shanghai 6th May, 350 bales Silk and General.—P. & O. Co.

May 9, UNITED SERVICE, Brit. str., 613, Tough, Nagasaki 4th May, General.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 9, MAURITIUS, North Ger. bk., 258, Petersen, Tokohama 27th April, Ballast.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 9, ROCKET, Brit. steam-tug, 64, A. Roper, Put back.

May 9, CINCA, Span. steamer, 1,050, Roca, Manila 6th May, Mails.—SPANISH CONSUL.

May 9, MAGGIE LESLIE, Brit. bk., 434, Shoesmith, Bangkok 8th April, 11,000 piculs Rice.—SIMPSON & Co.

May 10, CHUKIANG, Brit. str., 636, Warden, Canton 9th May, General.—SIMPSON & Co.

May 10, OTTAWA, Brit. str., 1,274, Edmonds, Yokohama 3rd May, General.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

May 9, CHINA, str., for Canton.
May 9, TAMPING, for Whampoa.
May 9, SHAFTESBURY, str., for Saigon and Singapore.
May 9, CUTTY SARK, for Bangkok.
May 9, PARAGON, for Bangkok.
May 10, H.M.S. SYBIL, for the North.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 9TH.

Henry IV., for Yokohama.
Pons Ælii, for Yokohama.

Passengers.

Per *Bombay*, str., from Shanghai,—Messrs. Foster, Johnstone, McCallum and Gilison.

Per *United Service*, str., from Nagasaki,—Messrs. Evans, Whittall, James, Simpson, and 4 European deck.

Per *Cinca*, str., from Manila,—13 cabin; 4 European deck, and 2 sailors.

Per *Ottawa*, str., from Yokohama,—1 European deck.

Reports.

The Spanish steamer *Cinca* from Manila on the 6th May, reports bad weather, with E. and N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Bombay* reports light winds and calms to Turnabout, from thence to Hongkong fresh N.E'ly winds and cloudy weather.

The British steamer *Unit & Service* left Nagasaki on the 4th May, had light variable winds so far as the Formosa Channel, then fresh and increasing breeze from N.W. with heavy cross sea.

The British steamer *Ottawa* reports variable winds at leaving, which settled down in the Eastern quadrant along the coast of China, freshening in rain squalls, with thick weather prevailing.

Auction Sale To-day.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Cool.

WANTED

TO Purchase, a VESSEL for 3,000 to 4,000 piculs carrying capacity. Apply to A. B., care of Messrs. Bowcher & Co.

71 869 Hongkong, 10th May, 1870.

CANTON HOTEL.

THE above establishment has first rate accommodation and every comfort for Ladies and Gentlemen visiting this port.

A Billiard Saloon, with a magnificent Table, by Messrs. Shearwood & Co., Calcutta, is also opened on the premises.

Ice Creams twice a day, and cool drinks during the Summer.

J. V. MARQUES, *Manager.*

Canton, Hongkong, 1st May, 1870.

Next door to Messrs. CARLOWITZ & Co.'s. 1869

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Undersigned is this day REMOVED to No. 30, *Queen's Road*, opposite Messrs. G. FALCONER & Co.'s premises.

T. B. HOOPER, *Surveyor to French Lloyds, &c., &c.*

tf 803 Hongkong, 30th April, 1870.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of 12 *½ (Twelve per cent)* has been declared on the net premiums contributed to the above Association for the year ending 86th September, 1869.

POLICY HOLDERS will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date, to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 590 Hongkong, 26th March, 1870.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Steamers of this Company with the Imperial Mails will proceed henceforth from Hongkong to Marseilles direct, passing through the Suez Canal, unforeseen accidents excepted.

The Company is also authorized by the French Underwriters to accept risks under their open policies to the extent of £263,200, on each of their Steamers passing through the Suez Canal, at the following through rates:—

From Hongkong to London or Marseilles,—
General Cargo ... ... 1½%.
Specie ... ... ¾%.
With the usual Bonus of 10%.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*

tf 666 Hongkong, 6th April, 1870.

W. H. FOSTER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. [Ap. 4

Gm 646

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—GEORGE WILLIAM SELLING, of Victoria Hongkong, Innkeeper, having been adjudged Bankrupt under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court, on the Twelfth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to pass his last examination, and make application for his discharge, will be held before the Honorable John Smale, Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the Eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

At this Meeting, proofs of the Debts of the Creditors will be received.

William Hastings Alexander, Esquire, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. Francis Innes Hazland is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870. [51 822

Business Announcements

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by W. H. BELL, *Daily Press Office*, AND Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. Resident British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 61, sewed. 12s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. viii and 40, sewed. Paris and London, 1861. 5s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 560, cloth. £1 11s. 6d.

BALLOWS.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other languages. Arranged by John Ballows. With Notes on the spelling of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1.vol. crown 8vo. pp. 8 and 366, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

CALLERY.—Dictionnaire Phonétique de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes 8vo., Macao, 1841. £3 3s.

CURTIUS.—Professor Curtius' Japanische Sprachlehre. Nach Herr. J. H. Donker Curtius, Nederlandscher Commissaris in Japan, &c. Toegelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, uitgegeven op last van zyne Excellence den Minister van Koloniën. Large 8vo. pp. vii and 270. *Leiden*, 1857. £1 10s.

CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4vo, pp. 92, board, calf. *London*, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII, No. 8, 11, 12; XIII, 8, 11; XV. 1, 6, 8; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connexion of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Fcap. 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 5s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connexion of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, language and traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M., fcp. 8vo., pp. 80, cloth. *London*, 1862. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tzu. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, M.A. Fcp. 8vo. cloth, pp. X, and 92. *Longmans*, 1865. 4s. 6d.

DARBY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les reconnaissances en tous langues, Français, Anglais, Chinois. Gr. 8vo. Paris, 1860. 12s.

DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc. 8vo. pp. xxvii and 372, board. *Philadelphia*, 1838. (2 copy.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii and 299, sewed. *Shanghai*, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language, with lists of common words and phrases, and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo. pp. vi and 104, sewed. *Shanghai*, 1864. 10s.

GRADUATED READING; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English.) *Graduated I.* Second edition, improved 8vo., *Phonetic.* (The first edition appeared in 1862.) 16pp. *Long*, 1864. 2s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Phil. Doc., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo. pp. x. and 340, sewed. *Leiden*, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. *Shanghai*, 1866. 2s.

HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

Business Announcements.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. *Square 8vo. pp. 274, sewed.* 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into movable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used by most of the nations in China.

HEPBURN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary, with an English and Japanese index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo. pp. xii. and 536 and 182, cloth, *Shanghai*, 1867. £5 5s.

HOFFMAN.—Shopping Dialogues, in Japanese, Dutch, and English. By Professor J. Hoffman 16pp. 8vo. pp. xiii. and 44, sewed. 2s.

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Heikosi Kendonosky (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsnosuke.) *Oldzing* 8vo, pp. ii. and 998, cloth, *Yeddo*, 1866. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, *No. 1, June, 1858.* 8vo., *Shanghai*, 1858. (6 copies) each 2s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II, May, 1869. (16 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. I, December, 1864, (7 copies) each 10s.

ditto, ditto, New Series, No. II, December, 1865, (15 copies) each 10s.

JULIEN.—San-Tzeu-King. Trium litterarum collectio vel Trimetre classique, publié pour la première fois, avec un glossaire, par Stanislas Julien. 8vo. Paris, 1864. 7s. 6d.

JULIEN.—Exercices pratiques d'analyse de syntaxe et de lexigraphie Chinoise. Par Stanislas Julien. 8vo, pp. xxii. and 270. Paris, 1869.

JU-KIAO-LI, ou les 2 cousines, Roman Chinois, traduit par Abel-Rémusat, 4 Vols., Gr. 8vo., Paris, 1826.

KIDD.—Catalogue of the Chinese Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. By the Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo., pp. 56, sewed. 1s.

LANGHOT.—Chinese and English Phrase Book with the Chinese pronunciation indicated in English, specially adapted for the use of merchants, travellers, and families. By Samuel Langhot. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo, pp. 88, sewed. San Francisco, 1857. 4s.

LIGGINS.—One thousand familiar phrases in English and Japanese. By the Rev. John Liggins for several years a missionary in China and Japan. Second edition, 8vo, pp. 90, sewed. New York, 1867.

LAUTERBACH.—Méprises Singulières de quelques Linguistes par W. Lauterbach. 8vo. Paris 1862. 1s. 6d.

LANGDON.—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Chinese Collection now exhibiting at St. George Place, Hyde Park Corner; with condensed accounts of the genius, government, history, etc., of the Celestial Empire. By W. H. Langdon, 8vo., cloth. London, 1848. 4s. 6d.

LEGGE.—The Chinese Classics. With a translation, Critical and Exegetical, Notes, Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. By James Legge, D.D., of the London Missionary Society. In seven vols. Vol. I containing Confucian Analects, the Great Learning, and the Doctrine of the Mean. 8vo. pp. 628, cloth. £2 2s. —Vol. II. containing the Works of Mencius. 8vo. pp. 456, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part I., containing the First Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of T. Aug. the Books of Yu, the Books of Hia, the Books of Shang, and the Prolegomena. Royal 8vo. pp. viii. and 289, cloth. £2 2s.—Vol. III. Part II., containing the Fifth Part of the Shoo-King, or the Books of Chou, and the Indexes. Royal 8vo. pp. 291—736, cloth, £2 2s.

LEGGE.—The Life and Teachings of Confucius, with Explanatory Notes, Prolegomena, and Copious Indexes. *Being Vol. I. Part I. of the Chinese Classics*" with the original Text. *Crown 8vo., cloth, pp. vi. and 238.* 10s. 6d.

MARGOWAN.—A collection of phrases in the Shanghai dialect, systematically arranged. By he Rev. John Margowan. 8vo, pp. viii. and 191, sewed. *Shanghai*, 1862. £1 2s. 6d.

MARTIN.—The Analytical Reader, a short method for learning to read and write Chinese. By the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D. And a vocabulary of two thousand frequent characters, with their most common significations, and the sounds of the Peking dialect. 4to, pp. 19, 142 and 59. Half bound. *Shanghai*, 1863. 25s.

MEDHURST.—Dictionary of the Favorlang dialect of the Formosan language. By Gilbertus Happart. Translated from the transactions of the Batavian Literary Society, by W. H. Medhurst. 18mo, pp. 381. *Batavia*, 1840. 7s. 6d.

MARSHMAN.—The works of Confucius, containing the sacred scriptures in Chinese. Vol. I, all except, 4vo, pp. 828, bound. *Serampore*, 1809. £3 3s.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Consignees	Destination	Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
		CANTON.				
HONGKONG.		Chin-King,	Brit.	H.I.C.M.	g.b.	
Chinamen.		Che-ku,	Edward.	H.I.C.M.	g.b.	
Gibb, Livingston & Co	*For Sale*	Chunshan,	Deane.	H.I.C.M.	g.b.	
T. & O. S. N. Co.	*East Coast*	Gunteram,				
Gibb, Livingston & Co	Singapore, &c.	Fee-hang,	Francis.	H.I.C.M.	Str.	
Jardine, Matheson & Co		Sun-Teing,	Stewart.	H.I.C.M.	g.b.	
Siemssen & Co	Shanghai	Tien-Pe,	De Longueville.	H.I.C.M.	g.b.	
Jardine, Matheson & Co	Singapore, &c.	**SWATOW.** *In port on 28th April, 1870.*				
Landsten & Co		Ariadne,	Hoida	N. G. Bk	1,020	Hiroka & Co.
Messageries Impériales.	Suez, &c.	Duke of Abercorn,	Brit.	Sch	162	Master
P. & O. Co	*Bombay, &c.*	Heather Bell,	Findlay	Brit.	sch	127	A. Vincent
H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Port Shelter*	Hoover's sale,	Fridet	Amer.	bk	464	A. Vincent
Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	*Coal up*	Mary Miller,	Tailor	Brit.	bk	231	E. Vincent
T. & S. N. Co		Norfolk,	Barry	Brit.	bk	218	Birds & Co
P. M. S. S. Co		**POOCHOW.** *In port on 30th April, 1870.*				
Russell, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.	Forward Ho,	Hassock	Brit.	sh	92	Chinese
Aug. Heard & Co., Agents		Lauderdale,	Smith	Brit.	sch	551	Gilman & Co
Aug. Lapsley & Co	East Coast	Nassau,	Heger	Haw.	sch	196	Chinese
Messageries Impériales		Volunteer,	Fate	Chi.	sch	69	Arsenal
Gibb, Livingston & Co	*For Sale*	Thermopylæ,	Kendall	Brit.	sh	147	Adamson, Bell & Co
Arbuthnot & Co		**YOKOHAMA.** *In port on 16th April, 1870.*				
Union Dock Co	*Coal Hulks*	Abbey Bacon,	Bergson	Amer.	bk	913	Aug. Heard & Co
Captain Butler		Ariers,	Hawkesland	Ned.	bg	218	Belgian Consul
P. & O. Co		Vivera,	Rodeck	Brit.	bk	198	Wilkin & Robison
Aug. Heard & Co		A. & Johanna,	Dallaysne	Ned.	bk	627	Carst, Leis & Co
Aug. Heard & Co., Agents	*Coal up*	Ambassador,	Duggan	Brit.	sh	621	E. Wallace
Sebering		Amoy Trader,	Robt.	N. G.	bg	390	Gonzer & Co
Landsten & Co	*Spars & Coals*	A and M,	Success	Fren.	bk	466	Order
Ackerog		Alfredo,	Rose	Hav.	bk	326	Grimnet & Co
Aug. Heard & Co		Ballantyne,	Jary	Brit.	bk	376	Schultze, Reiss & Co
Simsson & Co	Shanghai	Black Watch,	Kerrison	Brit.	bk	491	Butterfield & Swire
Aug. Heard & Co., Agents		Boscville,	Beardsley	Brit.	bk	530	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Gibb, Livingston & Co		Caractacus,	Murray	Brit.	sh	675	Syer & Brenwald
Jardine, Matheson & Co		Captain,	Anderson	Haw.	sh	309	J. D. Carroll & Co
Chinese		Charles C. Leary,	Foley	Amer.	sch	445	Walsh, Hall & Co
Captain		Conrad,	Appleby	Brit.	bk	250	Chinese
Chinese	Yokohama	Countess Russell,	Penfold	Brit.	sh	261	Netherland Trading Co
Tel-Lo		Dorothea Anna,	Beard	Brit.	sh	493	Order
Landsten & Co		Eastern Star,	Allardice	Brit.	sh	310	Smith, Archer & Co
John Burd & Co	Yokohama	Elza Shaw,	Gaye	Brit.	sh	495	Shaw, Winstanley & Co
Siemssen & Co. Limited	Yokohama	Emerald,	Tomlinson	Brit.	sh	198	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Chinese		Ellen Buckmaster,	Robin	N. G.	bk	59	Gonzer & Co
Captain		Elva,	Hoppe	N. G.	bk	116	Walsh, Hall & Co
Melchers & Co		Eliza,	Allagre	S. G.	bk	245	Schultze, Reiss & Co
Captain		Ellrick,	Shannon	Brit.	bk	310	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Chinese		Fairtrader,	Newman	Brit.	bk	471	Illmann & Co
Gruss & Co	*For or Charter*	Fanal,	Appleton	Brit.	bk	487	Syer & Brenwald
Captain	Hongkong	Fleur de Marie,	Guisan	Brit.	bk	333	Foster & Co
Bonnee Co Limited	England	Fromm,	Sanniksen	N. G.	sch	97	Keither & Co
Remedios & Co		Gauthe,	Stone	Brit.	bk	246	Fain, Boeuge & Co
Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Georgen,	Melsom	Brit.	bk	457	Grauert & Co
Melchers & Co	*Chefoo*	Grace Fields,	Turner	Brit.	bk	226	Order
Remedios & Co	Manila	Gustav Adolph,	Lech	N. G.	bk	290	Keither & Co
Jardine, Matheson & Co		Gustave,	Birkle	N. G.	bg	198	Walsh, Hall & Co
Chinese		H. M. Schoen,	Hansen	Brit.	bk	291	Van Oordt & Co
Captain	Kelso	H. et Henry,	Moitessier	Fren.	bk	288	Captain
Landsten & Co	*Spikey*	H. Horlecke,	Detering	Ned.	bk	488	Carst, Leis & Co
Melchers & Co		Hooker,	Schaepkens	Ned.	bk	223	Carst, Leis & Co
Chinese		Jafa,	Meesbol	N. G.	bk	360	Chinese
Remedios & Co		Jessie,	Hartmann	N. G.	bk	260	Gonzer & Co
Bourjon, Helbronn & Co	Yokohama	Julia,	Cornell	Brit.	bk	229	Cowking & Singleton
Bourjon, Helbronn & Co		Johanna Marie,	Schutt	Pruss.	bk	232	Van Oordt & Co
Captain		Killarney,	Hoppe	Brit.	bk	431	Chinese
F. Howard		Lucie,	Diffey	Fren.	bk	410	Chinese
Schellhous & Co	Saigon	Lanzo,	Scott	Brit.	sh	696	Netherland Trading Co
Remedios & Co	Hoiho	Maggie,	Kobell	N. G.	bk	252	Walsh, Hall & Co
Chinese		Matilda,	Mitchell	Brit.	bk	209	Chinese
Remedios & Co	Melbourne	Mauritius,	Petersen	N. G.	bk	247	Schultze, Reiss & Co
Bourjon, Helbronn & Co		Maree,	Harris	Brit.	bk		Gilman & Co
Gittins & Co	Saigon	Mountain Ash,	Cate	Brit.	bk	428	Holden, Malcolm & Co
Wm. Pustau & Co		Mozart,	Mathews	Ger.	bk	270	Textor & Co
Ed. Schellhous & Co	Yokohama	Nightingale,	Spencer	Amer.	sch	275	Aug. Heard & Co
Simsson & Co		Nighon,	Unik	Ned.	bg	290	Carst, Leis & Co
Ed. Schellhous & Co		N. C. Eckersten,	Halmsen	Swe.	bk	476	Fain et Brandt & Co
John Burd & Co		Normans,	Low	Chin.	bk	426	Walsh, Hall & Co
Turnbull, Kerlogue & Co	Saigon	Parsons,	Neilson	S. G.	bk	425	Keither & Co
Bourjon, Helbronn & Co	Yokohama	Peterborough,	Orchard	Brit.	bk	499	Aspinall, Corner & Co
Landsten & Co	Saigon	Rockliff,	Chapman	Brit.	bk	448	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Ed. Schellhous & Co		Roache,	Nilson	Swed.	bk	470	Jardine, Matheson & Co
John Burd & Co		Rio de la Plata,	Remmers	Ned.	bg	234	Wilkin & Robison
Chinese		Schoenlarion,	Von Lezard	Ned.	bk	320	Kingdon Schwabe & Co
Siemssen & Co	Bangkok	Scythia,	Lane	Brit.	sh	866	Textor & Co
Hong & Co	Yokohama	Sirof,	Kerner	Aus.	sch	243	E. John & Co
Captain		Stephen Bishop,	Foote	Amer.	bg	225	Grauert & Co
Captain	Kelso	St. Germain,	Rolling	Fren.	bk	431	Aspinall, Corner & Co
Russell & Co		Sawyer,	Finley	Brit.	sch	204	E. Rubie & Co
Brandes & Co		Tiltaria,	Bergonne	Brit.	sh	579	Netherland Trading Co
Remedios & Co		Ville de Grenade,	Carigna	Fren.	bk	264	Captain
Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco	Wolanga,	Sorensen	Brit.	bk	246	Jardine, Matheson & Co

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessel and Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Ann Elizabeth,	Amer. sh	1277	Peele, Hubbell & Co	New York
Georgiana,	Tatton Span. sh	793	T. H. y Castro	
Daniel Manry,	Rose Amer. sh	1212	Peele, Hubbell & Co	
Delia,	Barrel Span. bk	348	J. de Luyzaga	
Don J.,	Quadrado Span. bk	240	J. F. del Pan & Co	Singapore
Emory,	Gwinnethea Span. bg	294	A. Frasco & Co	
Francisco Blanco,	Villola Span. bk	346	Juan Enfrella	
Hanna Harris,	Lent Brit. sh	976	Russell & Sturgis	New York
Ignacio,	Gregorio Span. bg	177	Z. I. de Aldecoa	
Isabella,	James Brit. bg	172	Smith, Bell & Co	
Jorge,	Mandiago Span. bk	422	Z. I. de Aldecoa	Liverpool
Jubilee,	Brit. sh	761	Smith, Bell & Co	London
Manila,	Alvarez Span. str	147	Peele, Hubbell & Co	Hongkong
Manuel,	Otamendi Span. bg	501	J. Gonzalez y Castro	
Marie,	Montserrat Span. bk	450	G. Guitelonde & C	Liverpool
Mariano y Virginia,	Cruz Span. bk	284	F. Munoz	Hongkong
Nicolas,	Isla Span. bg	253	Orge Barco	
N. Constante,	Espana Span. bg	266	L. Calvo	
Ocean,	Tejada Span. bk	320	C. Hermann & Co	
Pacomio,	Aspiazu Span. bg	250	F. Reyes	
Serafin,	Jose Span. bk	401	Aguirre & C	
Trinidad,	Lucciano Span. bk	346	Fain, Verr & Co	Cork
Valentine,	Hutchinson Amer. sh	998	Peele Hubbell & Co	New York

Printed & Published for the proprietor, at W. H. BELL, Wyndham street, Hongkong.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—H. B. LEMANN, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HONBLE. J. J. TAYLOR, Esq.

E. R. Collins, Esq. — Julius Mocke, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. — Thomas Pike, Esq.
George F. Heard, Esq. — Hon'ble. R. Rowett.
George J. Holland, Esq. — S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. José, Esq.

Managers:—

Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 3 " "
12 " 4 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1002 Hongkong, 1st January, 1869.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING).

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.—

Chairman and Managing Director—JAMES THOMSON, Esq.
Colonel the Hon. H. B. DALZELL.
RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
J. CARRINGTON PALMER, Esq.
HARVEY HARDING, Esq.
JOHN STEWART, Esq.

Bankers.—

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, London.
And,
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Solicitors.—

Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS & Co.

Auditors.—

DAVID CHAMPION, Esq., M.P.
EDWIN H. GATSWORTHY, Esq.

BRANCHES,—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, and Ellichpur.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers.—

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow. Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy, " ELLIS & Co.
Foochow, " OLIPHANT & Co.
Ningpo, " DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang, " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo, " FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki, " ALT & Co.
Yokohama, " SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kobe, " BROWN & Co.
Saigon, " HAVSHELD & SERMEN.
Singapore, " CHIPLLAN, WOOD & Co.
Penang, " A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Tientsin, JOHN HANNA, Esq.

THE Company having been established, with its Head Office at Hongkong and Agencies at the several places mentioned above, accepts risks and issues Policies of Insurance at the rates of Premium current at the respective Ports.

N. J. EDE, *Secretary.*

48, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 30th March, 1870. tf 612

QUICK TIME AND CHEAP FARES!

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL!

THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE VIA CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Is now in complete running order from SAN FRANCISCO TO THE "ATLANTIC SEA BOARD."

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO DAILY!

Making prompt connections with the several Railway Lines in the Eastern States for all the Cities of the UNITED STATES and CANADAS, and connecting at

NEW YORK

With the several Steamer Lines to ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND ALL EUROPEAN PORTS.

THROUGH TIME GOING EAST. From San Francisco to Omaha, 4 days and 7 hours; to CHICAGO, 5 days and 7 hours; to NEW YORK, Seven Days!

SILVER PALACE SLEEPING COACHES, SECOND TO NONE IN THE WORLD! Are Run Daily, from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and intermediate points. These DRAWING ROOM CARS by day, and SLEEPING CARS by night, are unexcelled for comfort and convenience to the passenger while en route—combining the elegance of a private parlor and all accommodations pertaining to a well furnished chamber, with Comfortable Couches, Clean Bedding, &c. A competent Porter accompanies each Car to attend to the wants of our patrons.

CHILDREN not over Twelve (12) years of age, Half Fare; under Five (5) years of age, FREE.

100 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per adult passenger) FREE. 50 POUNDS OF BAGGAGE (per child between 5 and 12 years of age, FREE.

EXTRA BAGGAGE (over 100 pounds) between Sacramento and Omaha (Currency) $15 per 100 pounds.

THROUGH TICKET OFFICE; 415, CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH FREIGHTS from SAN FRANCISCO to NEW YORK and other Eastern Cities, contracted through at low rates.

MARK GOODS "CARE C. P. R. R."

A. N. TOWNE, *General Superintendent.*

T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent. [1914

NOTICE.

MR. HENRIQUE CAETANO VICTOR DE FIGUEIREDO is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

GUEDES & Co.

tf 610 Hongkong, 30th March, 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Auction Room of the Undersigned is this day REMOVED to their old premises, Second Floor of the HONGKONG HOTEL.

GUEDES & Co.

tf 611 Hongkong, 30th March, 1870.

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

CAPITAL $1,000,000, IN 3,000 SHARES OF $500 EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL $300,000.

Board of Directors.—

W. H. FORBES, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.), Chairman.
S. D. SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
J. F. BUXEY, Esq., (Messrs. Eduljee Framjee, Sons & Co.)
HERMANN MEICHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. DELIANCO, Esq., (Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.)
AUGUSTINE HEARD, Esq., (Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co.)

Bankers.—

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Auditors.—

E. W. MITCHELL, Esq.
MATTHEW W. BOYD, Esq.
(Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.)

Head Office,—
HONGKONG.

Secretaries,
MESSRS. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies Ordinance, 1865," and its Shares allotted, will be prepared to accept Risks against Fire, on buildings and merchandise Stored therein, at the current rates, on and after March 1st, 1870.

Twenty per centum of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 398 Hongkong, 29th February, 1870.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANYS' ORDINANCE, No. 1, OF 1865.

Directors:—

The Honble. H. B. GIBB, of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. (Chairman.)
J. B. TAYLOR, Esq., of Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., of Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
A. MACG. EATON, Esq., of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.
EDWD. ARTHUR, Esq., of The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

Secretary—
N. J. EDE, Esq.

Bankers.—

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Agents,—

Swatow. Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
Amoy, " ELLIS & Co.
Foochow, " OLIPHANT & Co.
Ningpo, " DAVIDSON & Co.
Shanghai, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Kiukiang, " R. FRANCIS & Co.
Hankow, " GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Chefoo, " FERGUSSON & Co.
Nagasaki, " ALT & Co.
Yokohama, " SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Kob

The Chronicle and Directory for 1870.

NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1870 is now ready for Delivery.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents and Port Directories only, at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—

Messrs. DROWN & Co., *Swatow.*
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., *Amoy.*
" HEDGE & Co., *Foochow.*

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10:30, and the last messenger left the office at 10:55.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 10TH, 1870.

PARADOXICAL as the assertion may seem, there can be very little doubt that it would be easier to govern the whole of the Canton Province than to rule the small island of Hongkong. This island is so peculiarly adapted to be the resort of criminals and ruffians from the mainland, and presents so many physical difficulties in respect to their supervision, that is not to be wondered at it has obtained an unenviable notoriety as the resort of thieves and vagabonds of all descriptions. Even if the adjacent mainland were vigorously governed, the peculiar situation of Hongkong would always make it a difficult place to keep in order; and this defect is greatly increased by its being adjacent to a mainland where, as is well-known, the government is weak and corrupt, and where there is every temptation for the small local mandarins to temporise with crime and plead, in excuse for disorders, the state of Hongkong, which they themselves have contributed in a very great manner to bring about; it is thus with their number of the complaints, which are made concerning the smuggling and piracy that take place in the neighbourhood. It suits the local mandarins very well to lay the blame of their own sapiuence or corruption on the adjacent foreign colony, although they are perfectly well aware that the piracies are planned by natives, and they themselves might do much towards putting them down, if they would honestly co-operate with the authorities here with that object. Instead, however, of doing this, it has been found by lengthened experience that it is impossible for the Hongkong Government to take any steps in conjunction with the Chinese officials at Canton or on the adjacent territority, for the simple reason that they will not keep good faith. When an agreement, for example, has been come to that junks departing from Canton and Hongkong shall be allowed to carry only a certain amount of arms, the Chinese authorities wink at the evasion of the arrangement at Canton, a course which has the effect of attracting not only piratical craft, but a large number of legitimate traders from Hongkong to that port. The trading junks are obliged for their own security to be in a position to carry as much armament as the piratical craft are permitted to take; and, if the latter can obtain more than is agreed to by compact between the Hongkong Government and the Chinese officials by going to Canton, it is clear that the trading junks must before long follow suit. Thus the efforts made in this direction for the protection and benefit of Chinese trade are ingeniously turned against the interests of the Colony; and at the same time the accompliceship by the local Chinese officials of the matter is that they are unable to put down piracy on account of the outcry raised in Hongkong—a statement which is perfectly true, but which unfortunately makes no allusion to the fact that these disorders are the result not of defects in the Hongkong Government, but of ill faith on the part of the Chinese officials themselves.

In like manner, with regard to the smuggling, of which so much is said from time to time, this evil could never attain to any great magnitude, but for the utterly defective state of the Chinese Revenue Service, the mandarins being unable to collect the duties on the goods shipped in junks from Hongkong at the places where they arrive. The smuggling, of which so much is said takes place not in Hongkong, but on Chinese territory; for the simple reason that no duty is leviable in Hongkong, while duties are leviable in China. The duties are evaded on the arrival of the Chinese junk at its destination, not on its leaving Hongkong; and consequently the steps to prevent the evasion of such duties should be taken at the place where the junks arrive, and by the Chinese authorities. If they are unable to do so, they surely have not any reason to complain that their revenue suffers.

This the difficulties connected with Hongkong are in a very great measure to be attributed to the defective administration on the mainland with which it is so nearly connected; and, although these evils so far as the internal administration of the Colony is concerned, can be reduced to a minimum by care and vigilance, many of them could only be done away with by the establishment of better government on the adjacent territory. Confined to an area of a few square miles, it is impossible for foreign rule here to exert sufficient influence to assert its superiority; and it is very important to bear this point in mind in making any deductions from the state of affairs in Hongkong, as to how far it is possible to give an improved government to China or to a portion of it. No system of Government can be effectual which does not command the assent and support of a large mass of the people to whom it is applied; and consequently the best administration is unable to maintain its position and is certain to degenerate when it is cooped up in a limited area and more especially when it is surrounded by a system in which corruption and abuses continue to exist. Under such circumstances, the corruption exercised so powerful an influence that, in place of its becoming stamped out, it is found to be gradually affecting the good government which it might be hoped would supplant it. This evil has been felt very strongly in Hongkong, where, as is notorious, a large number of peculiarly Chinese abuses, have become apparent, and where an attempt is being made to subdue them by a still more peculiarly Chinese expedient, namely, an extensive system of *espionage*. Were the powers of government, however, extended over a larger area, the support of the vast number, who in every country are on the side of order, would be obtained—slowly, it is true, but none the less certainly—and with such aid on its side, the Authorities would not find it difficult to hunt out and punish disorderly subjects. At present, Hongkong has the disadvantage of having comparatively few respectable men among the native residents; and hence the great moral power exercised in other places in favour of order is wanting; and there is always great risk that, with people so easily intimidated by illegal Associations as are the Chinese, the orderly citizens may be intimidated by the dangerous classes, who, if not narrowly watched, will obtain the upper hand. Hence, it is a very unsafe course to rely upon native information. Nothing but a strong police system, and above all, an efficient Detective Service, can maintain security; and if efforts are not made to attain these essentials, it is certain that we shall be only allowing the government of the Colony to slip more and more into the hands of the natives; and—in consequence of the peculiar system of the coercion which the Chinese habitually exert, similar in many respects to Trade Unionism in its worst forms at home—we shall be allowing it to slide into the hands not of respectable and responsible Chinese, but into those of the various combinations of pirates, thieves and robbers, by which the better classes will rapidly become more and more intimidated, and with regard to whom, they will become more and more indisposed to give information to the Authorities.

The Band of H.M. 75th Stirlingshire Regiment will perform (weather permitting) in the Public Gardens to-day, the 10th May, commencing at 5.30 p.m. The following is the programme:—

March.....*Beautiful Isle of the Sea*...	Shephard.
Overture..*Fidelio*.....	Beethoven.
Quadrille..*Grand Duchess*.....	Strauss.
Reminiscences of Auber.....	Auber.
Waltz...*Die Pensoleten*.....	Gung'l.
Selection..*Lile de Talipaton*.....	Offenbach.
Galop.....*Relief of Lucknow*.....	Hill.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE C. MAY, ESQ.

May 9th.

WILFUL DAMAGE.

Chun Akwai, a licensed boat woman, deposed that Chee Ahung, a coolie, maliciously threw a stone, which striking her boat on the bow, took off the Reuter board. Defendant confessed having thrown the stone, because the complainant when she had passengers with luggage would not let him carry the luggage. Seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

Chow Shup Yee, the master of a Hukin boat, charged by Inspector Anningson on the 5th instant, with neglecting the cries of his boat's crew and his own signal for assistance, while in the water, their boat having been upset by a sudden puff of wind, while on boat duty on the 4th instant, was cautioned and discharged.

THE GAME OF GRAB.

Edward Murphy, a boy of H.M.S. *Adventure*, charged Chun Ahung, of Suning, a barber, with the following act of robbery. At about 4 p.m. on the 6th instant, he was engaged in conversation with two boys of H.M.S. *Ocean*, standing in the Queen's Road, with his hands behind him, having fourteen dollars in one hand. Feeling somebody snatch at his hand, he instantly turned and saw defendant, who was then about a yard from him in the act of running away. He immediately gave chase, not knowing at the moment the amount of his loss; and defendant was stopped by a merchant seaman. Defendant dropped a dollar, which was picked up and given to him. George Westcott and Charles Smith, the boys of H.M.S. *Ocean* corroborated the statement of complainant. The defendant stated that it was *another man*, (who is always inculpated in these cases) who snatched the dollar, he, defendant had picked up the dollar and given it to complainant, he had no witness. Six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

NO PASS.

Lai Aking, of Sinntuck, a carpenter, charged with having exhibited a "pass" of last month, explained the matter thus. He had been making a bed for a newly married couple, and according to custom the time fixed for putting it together, was midnight (12 o'clock, &c., &c., was midnight. After he had finished the job, the master of the house gave him his pass. Defendant when apprehended had a carpenter's adze on his shoulder, and the man for whom he was at work corroborated his statement. Discharged.

A ROW.

Lai Akwong, of Shuntuck, a coolie, apprehended as a ringleader in a row between a number of coolies, was fined $3, in default seven days' imprisonment, for breaking away from P.C. No. 93 after apprehension, striking at a Chinese constable in plain clothes, who essayed to stop him, giving him a black eye; after which he was stopped by another Lukong. Defendant as is usual with the Chinese, denied all knowledge of the disturbance.

THREE BY NIGHT.

William Mathews, an unemployed carpenter, and Robert Bunk, a steward, as destitutes, honestly looking for work, were ordered a bed in gaol for a reasonable length of time to enable them to get work.

LARCENY.

Wong Atook, of Poonyu, a servant employed in the Sergeant's mess of H.M. 75th Regiment, was convicted of stealing a dollar from the chest of Philip Hennessy, a sergeant in the above regiment, and mess caterer. Pilfering by the servants had been carried on to such an extent, that one sergeant had been severely punished for defalcations, for which no one could account except by the pilfering of the servants. The defendant had been previously in the employ of the mess, and discussed for the same offence, and had then taken back again after an absence of two months. On the 7th instant complainant had told him to get a cigar from his trunk, near to which he was sitting, and into which, about an hour before, he had placed a dollar on top of the contents. As the defendant came from the trunk complainant noticed him put his head under the table-cloth, and jumping up found the dollar in the defendant's hand.

UNHARMONIOUS.

Francis Engel, of Germany a piano tuner, not altogether unknown at the Central as violent and brutal in his cups, was fined $4, for assaulting the police who were conveying him to the Central Station, charged by two chair coolies with not paying his chair hire. Sergeant Johnston stated "he kicked us and bit our legs." Defendant was also ordered to pay the coolies 50 cents hire and amends for loss time.

DRUNK.

Jack Ashore, drunk and incapable, was strongly represented by a number of men, subjects of the Czar, seaman of the Russian Corvette *Hedjemonchkut* from Singapore, to whom Sergeant Wassenko acted as interpreter; and the usual number of petty offences were by no means wanting in the catalogue.

A HISTORY OF THE POPES.—The *News Freie Presse* of Vienna sums up in the following severe terms the history of the Popes:—From St. Peter (in supposing that he ever was at Rome) to Pius IX. there have been 257 Popes, including 21 Anti-Popes and one Female Pontiff; 19 of them left Rome, and 35 reigned in foreign countries; 8 ruled a month only; 40, one year; 22, two years; 54, five; 51, fifteen; 18, twenty; and 9 only for a longer period. Amongst the 257, 31 were declared usurpers and heretics. Out of the 209 legitimate, 64 died a violent death; that is to say, 18 were poisoned and 4 strangled, the rest perishing in other ways. Independent of the Popes of Avignon, 20 Pontiffs were deposed, expelled, and banished from Rome; 28 others could only maintain themselves by the aid of the foreigner. Out of the whole number, 153, or more than half, abused themselves unfit for their office; 6, in spite of their vows, had children. Leo. IV., it is said, was a woman, and died in child birth; *pperit papissa papissa*, said his contemporaries. Urban V. confessed his fallibility, and submitted to the censures of a council; two other Popes, Victor III. and Adrian VI., confessed in public that they had sinned, &c. . . . . Certain it is that in this long history of Christ's vicars, note may be taken of frequent absences of the Holy Spirit.

INQUESTS.

An inquest was commenced yesterday afternoon at the Government Civil Hospital, before E. Stewart, Esq., the Coroner, and a jury composed of the following gentlemen, of whom the first named was Foreman:—Messrs. Harley, Vaupher and Gutierrez. They met to inquire into the death of Tsoung Ngan, a Chinese woman, aged 33 years, mistress of one Ackuon, an Inspector of Gambling House under Blackwell, found dead and strangled in the house in Wellington Street, in which she resided with him.

After the jury and witnesses had accompanied the Coroner and viewed the body, which was a frightful spectacle, and already in an advanced stage of decomposition, the examination of the file of witness warned to attend commenced with that of—

Chung Asoo, a chair-maker, having seen the body of deceased, recognized it as that of his eldest sister Tsoung Ngon, aged 33, unmarried, native of Fatshun, resident in Hongkong over 10 years, lately living near No. 5 station with Avetoom, as his mistress, for about 3 or 4 years, last seen alive by witness on Chinese new year's day. About midnight on Saturday, he was informed by the deceased's servant girl that his sister was dead, and that some one had murdered her. Having no pass, he could not go until between 5 and 6 o'clock on the following morning, when he went to Avetoom's house.

Lum Hee, aged 15 years, servant to deceased during four years, stated that on Saturday evening, deceased was occupied in the house making children's clothes; she did not know what time deceased went to bed. Avetoom was in the house about dark or a little after, but was not in the house when witness went to bed; he was in the house when witness rose in the morning about 6 o'clock, deceased got up at 7 o'clock, washed, dressed her hair, she and finished about 8 o'clock, during this time witness was cooking rice. Deceased took her breakfast, there were five persons at breakfast, deceased, witness and three children, there were several acquaintances, Chinese women, paying a visit; there were also in the next room two Europeans, who went out about seven o'clock; there was in addition one coolie named Acheong, who sometimes had two friends with him, whose names she did not know. One of these friends she saw on Friday. About 9 o'clock Acheong began to wash the floor of the room in which the two foreigners dwelt. About 9.30 Acheong, the coolie said something to deceased about a child, on Friday, he had said to deceased would you like to buy a child, deceased had replied, "If it is good looking, I do not mind," also, "if it has been kidnapped, I do not want to buy it." This took place on Friday, about 5 p.m., the arrangement being that the child should be brought on Saturday. On Saturday, about 9.30, went into verandah where deceased was, and called deceased to come and look at the child, deceased followed into the room. About 1 p.m. Avetoom told witness to see where deceased was, she visited several houses of friends, but could not see her, stopping out on the search until about 2.30. Avetoom was not then in the house. About 10.30 Avetoom went out with witness, and some others to look for deceased, returning about eleven, the police were then in the house, and the body of deceased had already been found. In the interval between deceased being called by the coolie about the child, and the time when Avetoom sent her to look for her mistress, had heard no noise in the house. Acheong when asked by her about 1 p.m., (while he was washing the stairs), what had become of her mistress, said a woman, about forty years of age had called her out, and she then went out leaving Acheong in charge of the house and to look for the deceased; after this she had never seen Acheong. In the interval between Avetoom's rising and his directing her to look for her mistress he had not left the house, when he came back, she reported her non success to him. Shortly after he left the house, and returned about 2 p.m. enquiring for deceased. Avetoom then commenced to search and gave witness money with which to go to market. On her return Avetoom was at home and went out about 4 o'clock returning about 5, when he again enquired for deceased, whether she had returned, witness told "No" he then went out about 6 o'clock, had two pipes, and about 7.30, he was again in the house; before the police came, and she saw him next about 10 o'clock, having been out in the interval, the police were then in the house, the two foreigners were then in bed. Avetoom is the course of the day had asked witness about Acheong and she had said she had gone out. Witness was in Aubuntong's room during the day, when last there she had seen nothing unusual, she never saw the rope (produced) before. Avetoom whenever he came home and found deceased out, was in the air shouting at witness out to seek her. Deceased and Avetoom had quarrels, but did not fight, they had some words about three weeks ago, but she was in her bed at the time. Deceased had on a pair of black silk trousers on Saturday morning. Acheong, the coolie, was considered a good servant, he had no wages only his food, and had been with them about four months, he slept in chair-coolie. Deceased always carried her money on her person, witness did not know how much she had. On Saturday morning deceased had two pairs of bracelets on her arms, one pair on each arm, worth about $200, she had three bracelets when called by Acheong, she was not in the habit of taking off the bracelets by night. Witness would know these bracelets again, they were of Indian manufacture.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner was compelled to adjourn the inquest until Tuesday, at 3 p.m., at the magistracy, where another jury in another inquest were then awaiting him.

The inquest that was commenced before the coroner, E. Stewart, Esquire, at the Government Civil Hospital, after several remands, was brought to a conclusion at the Magistracy yesterday at 7 p.m. They were summoned to enquire into the circumstances under which a Chinese carpenter came by his death, one of a number of workmen employed on board the *Clothilde*, a Columbian ship, lying at anchor on Kowloon side. After listening with great patience to a number of witnesses, the verdict found, by *Accidental Death*. In a modified form the evidence was as follows. During the time allotted for the midday meal on the 27th of April last deceased appeared to have descended to the between decks, any man is safe. It may be well understood that under the cabin sole, to which part of the ship the light penetrated, but very dimly; here his feet found a hole, unprotected by any coaming or ledge, down which he tumbled, his fall being arrested by the nelson, of which he rolled on to the ship's skin, bruising his cheek at the time against a bolt head, or some such thing, which left a mark without breaking the skin, about the size of a twenty cent piece, or such a bruize as might have been caused by a blow given by a man with a small hammer. His fall was heard by those who were grouped around the main hatchway, and search instituted for the cause of the noise heard, a light was procured, and the man was found senseless; he was then hoisted on deck in a chair, and landed at Wanchai. On the day following, a consultation was held between his acquaintances and fellow-workmen, and as he had neither relatives nor friends, it was considered best to send him to Canton, where his family resided. He was placed on the 29th in a chair, and taken to the Canton Wharf, but the people of the steamer seeing his state, refused to take him as a passenger, and he was sent to the Central Station. On arriving there, he was furnished with an order for admission to the Government Civil Hospital, and shortly after admission died. Dr. Young, the Acting Superintendent, having made a *post mortem*, found the skull fractured. The case being first presented under so very questionable an aspect of foul play, and the only witnesses whose narratives threw any real light in the incidents of the man's death being examined last of all, without any one coming to know how the matter became entangled, was the cause of so many hours being expended on it. The coroner complimented the Jury upon their unwearied patience, and they might have justly returned the compliment.

A Widow Lady, sitting by a cheerful fire in a meditative mood, shortly after her husband's decease, sighed out: "Poor fellow—how he did like a good fire! I hope he has gone where they keep good fires!"

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES ON A RAILWAY.—At the Carlisle Assizes, Miss Storey, a pupil teacher at Crook, brought an action for injuries she had received, resulting in the loss of her right arm. The accident happened at a level crossing, and was said to have been caused by the practice of pushing the waggons along the line instead of drawing them.—The jury awarded the plaintiff £200.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Bombay*, Capt. Davis, arrived yesterday, bringing dates from the above port to the 5th instant. The news is not of special interest. The following paragraphs are from the *North China Daily News*.

We hear that vacations during race week were not confined to foreigners alone. A wealthy Chinaman chartered the steamer *Fenella*, to take some of his friends for a cruise from Ningpo, to Chusan and Pootoo.

The Chih-hsien has issued a proclamation, pointing out the value of frogs to the agriculturist, in ridding the fields and thus preserving the crops. He threatens to punish, severely, any persons guilty of destroying them, and orders the immediate apprehension of any one hawking them through the streets.

A Race Ball came off at the Club on Monday evening. About thirty ladies and a large number of gentlemen were present. The guests were ushered to the band of the *Iberia* for music, and dancing was kept up, under its influence, to 3 A.M. We were glad to notice that the practice which has been adopted at the "Roxburgh" balls, held during last winter at Shanghai, was followed—that is, substantial refreshments were provided, but the heavy sit-down supper and toasts were avoided. We are confident that the change commended itself to the majority of those present.

The hope entertained by Foreigners, generally, that the Taotai of Shanghai would employ some of the steam vessels lately built at the Kiangnan Arsenal for the suppression of piracy, has not, unfortunately, been realized. It is true that No. 3 gunboat conveyed three or four fleets of rice laden junks, bound for Tientsin, so far as the Yang-tze Cape; but, owing to the detestable behaviour of the Mandarins on board the said steamer, the foreign captain in a very short time threw up the command, in disgust; and now the safety of the native craft lies exclusively in Chinese gunboats, or else in Foreign Station, which occasionally go out in fine weather. This fleet did, however, under the command of the Dea-day himself, a few days ago proceed to the Islands, and then captured or destroyed six junks of various sizes. The whole of the men taken with them, except thoseskilled in the *métier*, have been sent to Souchow for decapitation, and their heads will probably be distributed around and hung up, as a warning to other vessels of the same stamp which infest these waters.

INDIAN TEA v. CHINA TEA.

One result of the negotiations that have lately been going on between the Cabinets of St. James's and St. Petersburg anent the Central Asian question is, that the consent of the Russian Government has been obtained to a new tariff on goods imported into Russian Turkestan from British India. For the future, all Indian goods and manufactures will be admitted into Russian Turkestan on payment of a 3 per cent. ad valorem duty, with the exception of tea, which will be charged at the rate of 4½d. pound. The concession granted in the case of Indian goods is of the utmost importance, and will serve to give a powerful impetus to the growth of tea and the other productions of our Indian possessions. The supply from China has of late years steadily declined in quality as has the Indian leaf improved in quality. The Russian Peasantry now generally purchased by Chinese growers, of gathering the leaves of old trees and of neglect ing to plant young ones, has proved so prejudicial to the Russian consumer, that it has rarely retains its flavour during the voyage home, and is useless for the purposes of storing. On the other hand, the management of the Indian shrubs is now brought to such a perfection that their leaves may be stored for any reasonable time without suffering any deterioration. India also has the advantage of being considerably nearer the European market than China, and under the new tariff its tea will doubtless find its way overland into Russia under much more favorable circumstances than it is possible that the brick tea from China could ever do.—*Londonand China Express.*

THE FUNERAL OF DON ENRIQUE.

(From the Times Correspondent.)

Madrid, March 16.

The funeral of Don Enrique de Bourbon was solemnized yesterday. It was attended by none of the prominent men of the day, nor by any military display; yet it was witnessed by a greater number of people than any funeral I have ever seen in Spain. The route through which the procession had to pass—namely, Calle Arenal, Puerta del Sol, Calle Carrestas, Calle Atocha, Plaza Mayor, and Calle Toledo, through the gate and over the famous old bridge of the same name to the Hermitage of San Isidro—was lined with dense crowds, who, to their credit be it said, behaved in the most orderly manner, quite contrary to the evil prophecies of some. With the exception of the memorable 29th of September, 1868, I never seen the Puerta del Sol so packed. There had been some fears of a disturbance, or at any rate a small Republican demonstration, owing to anonymous placards appearing on Monday night on the walls, merely announcing, "The funeral of the Victim of his love of liberty and of the National Independence will take place on Friday at 6 o'clock." On the door of the house of the deceased there appeared a placard which read thus:—"Here lived a Bourbon, the only loyal one of his race, who for speaking the truth, died a victim of his honour R. I. P." The funeral was perfectly non-political. It was at the expense and conduct of the Masonic Lodges of Madrid; Don Enrique having been an advanced mason. The line was opened by 50 policemen, or "agents of public order" as they are called here. These had no weapons of any kind visible, but each carried a loaded revolver in his pocket which the author of Conjea Amudjea was a witness of, an incident which occurred at the Cemetery gate subsequently proved. Two hundred *hacheros*—i.e., pauper men and boys—followed with lighted candles, then a band of music and 20 wax pictures. Next came the hearse belonging to the Cemetery of San Isidro, for your readers must know that here the hearses belong to the cemeteries, and not to the undertakers. It had glass sides and roof, so that the coffin could be plainly seen. It was drawn by six black horses, and preceded by two of the Alcaldes of the barrios. The coffin was of bronze, and had on it an exact copy of the bust which Barrejo's hideous enemy, Marmarez, was buried. On the coffin were placed the sword, General's hat, and sash of the deceased, his Cross of Carlos VII., and various other decorations. It was said that when the clergy went to the house with the intention to join in the funeral ceremonies, they were so horrified at these Masonic emblems and other signs of the "craft" about the room, that they took away every emblem of the Church, and refused to accompany the body. One worthy *cura*, however, Señor Pallido, volunteered to perform the last rites, and accompanied the procession, walking arm-in-arm with the Duke of Sesa and Lieutenant Gidil, two relatives of the deceased, immediately behind the hearse. The sister (long black mantle attached to the coffin) were borne by four leading Freemasons. Same few Republican Deputies, 500 or 600 members of the Masonic lodges, walking six abreast, followed; then another band of music, 1,500 to 2,000 citizens, and about 20 carriages closed the procession. As the body left the house the bands played a funeral march, which they changed to the "Marseillaise" on entering the Puerta del Sol and recognizing Don Nicolas Maria Rivero, the present Minister of the Interior, in the balcony of the Principal. Loud clapping of hands from the assembled thousands greeted the tune. A few cries of "*Muera Montpensier!*" ("Death to Montpensier!") caused a commotion in the crowd, and they began to run; but the police and the better-disposed people quickly restored order. Nothing particular occurred during the rest of the route, until the arrival at the Cemetery, when an incident occurred which proves the dangerous elements at this moment existing in Madrid society, and the necessity of extreme circumspection on the part of the authorities. The Cemetery itself could not hold a tenth of those anxious to obtain admittance, and when it was full the police kept the gate, and refused to let any more pass. One working-man, in his anxiety to enter, was pushed back somewhat roughly by a policeman, whom he immediately struck in the face. Instantly the policeman and his 18 or 20 companions at the gate drew their revolvers; but the next instant they were confronted by hundreds of revolvers in the hands of the crowd. Appeals to the sacredness of the spot and the solemnity of the occasion on the part of some present restored calmness, and prevented what, for aught we know, might have been the beginning of another revolution, or rather the completion of that left *unfinished* in September, 1868. The incident was only momentary, but was suggestive. It is not recorded in any of the papers, but was mentioned to me by an eye-witness. The priest Pallido performed the funeral rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and then all that was mortal of Don Enrique de Bourbon was placed in one of the niches, and his friends left the Cemetery. In one of the adjoining fields the crowds were addressed by some of the Republican deputies, who, however, most properly avoided any effort to excite them. Nothing has officially transpired as to law proceedings against the Duke of Montpensier, who remains here, but who, it is said, will shortly remove to Seville. His own organs maintain a studied reserve. Almost everybody seems to think all his hopes of the throne are at an end.

AN ANNOYANCE ON THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I see in *The Times* of to-day a letter stating the times of arrival and departure of trains from various stations on the Brindisi route. Under the head of Paris it states "arrival, 6.55 a.m.; departure, 7.40." This sounds very well, but is a delusion, as you are detained at least 15 or 20 minutes at the Lyons station waiting for your luggage, and as the Great Northern station is at the opposite side of Paris, it is impossible to arrive there by 7.40.

On the morning of the 15th of January last I arrived by the train direct from Turin exactly at 6.55. Fearing that I might be late, I naked one of the head officials if I might be allowed to have my luggage (one small portmanteau), as I wished to leave Paris by the London mail. He said that I must wait till all the luggage was ready. I accosted the captains, who go by the name of private or dedicated police. Each of these chasses turns rather more than ten captains, several lieus of adjutants, about one hundred satellites and one thousand privates. In the prefecture of Hacebow, whenever these men go into the country, they ride in four-horse omnibus in the uniform of a general officer, and dispute the *pas* with the country gentry.

In the district of Ken ya there are police of higher rank then captains, who assume the titles of general governors; thus their unlicthed arrogance reached the extreme pass of applying the title of governor general topsy-turvy to the heads of their division.

In cases of law suits, they make enquiry as to the peculiar circumstances of the suitors, and fix their rates of fees accordingly. Should they meet with any resistance, they devour the substance of the villagers and put the literati in chains, so that the people fear them exceedingly. Your servant has heard of a case in which the police treated Chên-mou-lin and Chên-heubshen, graduates of Kan yu, with gross indignity; and also of a case in which they wounded a graduate named Ki-sch-lin with a spear. Although these parties commenced legal proceedings in the first instance, they afterwards preferred to put quietly to their disgrace rather than provoke further the ferocity of the police. Fearing that these fell locusts will encourage each other in the imitation of the sort of behaviour recently exhibited by Ki, to the great detriment of the administration of the government, and the welfare of the people, your servant has thought fit to request that a mandate be sent to the Governor of Keang-nan, ordering him to inform the proper authorities that they should put a stop to disorder and oppression by limiting the police to a certain fixed number; also that they should for ever abolish the titles of general governors, and general governors, and that they should promptly and severely punish any members of the force causelessly injuring the literati or oppressing the people. When by best much this effort can be made to get rid of extortionate police, by so much will the people be able to progress.

Your servant also begs that orders be given to the rulers of provinces generally, that they should listen to the complaints of the people, and stop to all such misdeeds, in order to warn the wicked and reassure the well disposed.

Your servant respectfully submits this petition, hoping that the expression of his limited views, humbly praying Your Sacred Majesties to peruse and take action thereon.

An Imperial order has been received directing that the above document should be placed on record.—*Courier.*

ENGLISH WIDOWS AND HINDOO WIDOWS: THEIR CHARACTERS.

A suit involving a rather novel claim was called for hearing before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court. The plaintiff is named Lukhimoni, she is a widow, and sues for compensation, 60,000 rupees, against B. and G. I. Railway Company on account of the death of her husband Canjee Amudjee, a Hindoo hawker, lately resident at Combatta, Bombay, who was killed in the railway accident at Etola in June last.

The plaint was as follow:—"The plaintiffs in this suit claim to be entitled to the sum of Rupees fifty thousand to be paid to them by the defendants as and by way of damages for the following cause of action. The defendants were common carriers of passengers for hire upon a railway called the Great Indian Peninsula, or, owing to anonymous placards appearing on Monday night on the walls, merely announcing, "The funeral of the Victim of his love of liberty and of the National Independence will take place on Friday at 6 o'clock." On the door of the house of the deceased there appeared a placard which read thus:—"Here lived a Bourbon, the only loyal one of his race, who for speaking the truth, died a victim of his honour R. I. P." The funeral was perfectly non-political. It was at the expense and conduct of the Masonic Lodges of Madrid; Don Enrique having been an advanced member. The line was opened by 50 policemen, or "agents of public order" as they are called here. These had no weapons of any kind visible, but each carried a loaded revolver in his pocket which the author of Conjea Amudjee was a witness of, an incident which occurred at the Cemetery gate subsequently proved. Two hundred *hacheros*—i.e., pauper men and boys—followed with lighted candles, then a band of music and 20 wax pictures. Next came the hearse belonging to the Cemetery of San Isidro, for your readers must know that here the hearses belong to the cemeteries, and not to the undertakers. It had glass sides and roof, so that the coffin could be plainly seen. It was drawn by six black horses, and preceded by two of the Alcaldes of the barrios. The coffin was of bronze, and had on it an exact copy of the bust which Barrejo's hideous enemy, Marmarez, was buried. On the coffin were placed the sword, General's hat, and sash of the deceased, his Cross of Carlos VII., and various other decorations. It was said that when the clergy went to the house with the intention to join in the funeral ceremonies, they were so horrified at these Masonic emblems and other signs of the "craft" about the room, that they took away every emblem of the Church, and refused to accompany the body. One worthy *cura*, however, Señor Pallido, volunteered to perform the last rites, and accompanied the procession, walking arm-in-arm with the Duke of Sesa and Lieutenant Gidil, two relatives of the deceased, immediately behind the hearse. The sister (long black mantle attached to the coffin) were borne by four leading Freemasons. Same few Republican Deputies, 500 or 600 members of the Masonic lodges, walking six abreast, followed; then another band of music, 1,500 to 2,000 citizens, and about 20 carriages closed the procession. As the body left the house the bands played a funeral march, which they changed to the "Marseillaise" on entering the Puerta del Sol and recognizing Don Nicolas Maria Rivero, the present Minister of the Interior, in the balcony of the Principal. Loud clapping of hands from the assembled thousands greeted the tune. A few cries of "*Muera Montpensier!*" ("Death to Montpensier!") caused a commotion in the crowd, and they began to run; but the police and the better-disposed people quickly restored order. Nothing particular occurred during the rest of the route, until the arrival at the Cemetery, when an incident occurred which proves the dangerous elements at this moment existing in Madrid society, and the necessity of extreme circumspection on the part of the authorities. The Cemetery itself could not hold a tenth of those anxious to obtain admittance, and when it was full the police kept the gate, and refused to let any more pass. One working-man, in his anxiety to enter, was pushed back somewhat roughly by a policeman, whom he immediately struck in the face. Instantly the policeman and his 18 or 20 companions at the gate drew their revolvers; but the next instant they were confronted by hundreds of revolvers in the hands of the crowd. Appeals to the sacredness of the spot and the solemnity of the occasion on the part of some present restored calmness, and prevented what, for aught we know, might have been the beginning of another revolution, or rather the completion of that left *unfinished* in September, 1868. The incident was only momentary, but was suggestive. It is not recorded in any of the papers, but was mentioned to me by an eye-witness. The priest day.

POSTSCRIPT OF MEMORIAL BEFORE CENSOR SHE-PI-SHEN.

Some time ago your servant observed a Memorial from Tung-pan-cheng, Governor of Hunitung, stating "that he had directed the local authorities of Yenchow to reassure the timid and well-disposed people of the Community by signally punishing the police of that prefecture, who where notorious for their acts of violence and extortion."

Your servant has come to the conclusion that the district magistrates cannot clear themselves from their responsibility, for the lawless acts of their police, and that, if the former instead of delegating their authority would themselves deal with every abuse which came under their notice, the latter would not dare to continue their evil courses. The immense number of cases sent in appeal to the Capital, of late years, sufficiently prove the injury inflicted on the people in defiance of the laws; for almost all these cases owed their origin to the malfeasances of Yamun clerks and police.

At Senchow and Hacchow, in the province of Kiangsu, adjoin the province of Shantung, the police in those departments resemble their Yenchow brethren in their hateful practices. Now, the number of police in the dependent districts of the Hachow prefecture, for example, are much greater then they ever were formerly. In the registers they are divided into three classes, viz., third-takers, escort men and tormentors. They have an element to be taken into consideration in the case of a Hindoo widow that there was no possibility of her being married again. Then there was this difference between an English and an Indian case, the provision must be made according to the religious laws of the Hindoos and the custom of the country for the marriages of those children, a most expensive business among the Hindoos. Your correspondent gave his Lordship as to the approximate cost of marriage ceremonies amongst persons of the position in life occupied by the deceased. After some further remarks, an issue was raised—namely, to what damages the plaintiffs are entitled?

Evidence was then given, principally as to the income of the deceased.

At the conclusion of the evidence, his Lordship reserved judgment.—*Englishmen.*

CHANGE OF LADIES' EVENING DRESS IN FRANCE.

The French correspondent of one of the German papers announces that a new era has dawned upon France. This *revoire* is inaugurated by Madame Ollivier, who has taken to wear high evening dresses, and has caused it to be understood that those who frequent her *salons* are expected to follow her example. In spite of a strong opposition, the movement is successful. It would be well if a similar movement could be inaugurated in London, where the climate renders warm clothing even more necessary than at Paris. It is unbecoming to reflect how many young ladies, who are about to be married, are forced to succumbing cold, and whose lungs require protection, are ordered by their chaperons to expose themselves to draughts, cold winds, and changes of atmosphere in clothing more suitable to the tropics than of a temperate climate. The more painful scenes were ever witnessed than that offered by ladies attending the drawing-room at the Palace the other day, in low dresses, on a bitter cold and generally ungenial morning, and that they should promptly and severely punish any members of the force causelessly injuring the literati or oppressing the people. When by best much this effort can be made to get rid of extortionate police, by so much will the people be able to progress.

Your servant also begs that orders be given to the rulers of provinces generally, that they should listen to the complaints of the people, and stop to all such misdeeds, in order to warn the wicked and reassure the well disposed.

Your servant respectfully submits this petition, hoping that the expression of his limited views, humbly praying Your Sacred Majesties to peruse and take action thereon.

An Imperial order has been received directing that the above document should be placed on record.—*Courier.*

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE LOSS OF THE "ONEIDA."

(London and China Express.)

A Washington despatch, in the New York papers of the 3rd inst, states that the Navy Department of the United States Government is soliciting official reports of the collision between the *Oneida* and the *Bombay*, which are expected in due time from the surviving officers before forming rules for a searching investigation into every circumstance connected with the accident. A great many relatives and friends of officers of the *Oneida* are in Washington, and their presence has caused them the deepest grief. The *New York Tribune*, in referring to this disaster, says that, for the honour of British manhood and seamanship, it most earnestly hopes that the captain of the *Bombay* will be found less deserving of the indignation which has arisen against him than the accounts represent him to be. The *New York Times* rebukes some of its sons for their readiness to the captain of the *Bombay* before they have heard his version of the occurrence. Sailors in general are not in the habit, it says, of running down each other in the night, and American and British captains have ere now received chronometers or addresses from the United States Congress and other sources for going out of their way to assist distressed American sailors. In a subsequent article, written after the publication of more detailed accounts of the affair, the same journal expresses itself in very strong terms against the conduct of the captain of *Bombay*. "We have a right," it says, "to demand justice against this man. The law does not allow her put in command of a ship seems impossible; but a severer punishment than this must be his lot. If he is allowed to escape, farewell to all good feeling between the naval service of America and England."

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

(Sindian, March 30.)

We regret exceedingly to state that Mr. George Lingwood, Inspector of the Kurrachee Branch of the Punjaub Bank, committed suicide at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in camp, by cutting his throat. Early yesterday, it seems, had visited the travellers' bungalow and breakfasted at 8 o'clock, and was there also yesterday morning again. On his return to breakfast with Dr. Meiklejohn, medical officer Indo-European Telegraph Department, who was living with him, after which he desired his butler to prepare soup for him, which he said he would drink at 12 o'clock and then leave for his office. After breakfast, Dr. Meiklejohn went to his duties. The butler prepared the soup, and at the appointed hour went to look for his master, when, to his horror, he found him lying in his library with his throat fearfully cut, and a carving

es of the
ll that was
was placed
ds left the
fields the
the Repub-
e Republic
properly
Nothing
roceedings
ro remains
remove to
a studied
o think all
l.

BRINDISI

TEST.

y a letter
eparture of
Brindisi
it states
0." This
as you are
the Lyons
and as the
posite side
rely 7 40.
mmary last
Turin ex-
ut be late.
I might,
ote small
Paris by
must wait
secured a
s the first
at then 18
wed at the
gone five
occurred
ieve, made
the Mount
one hour
arrive at
departure
ough pas-
sed. This

M., A. M.

S.
Dover. A
h, has for
to asylum
ing and
after two
d it was
nd to re-
the young
ddle. Her
vain, and
ge of two
of the
tion. The
er brother,
partments
brother,
t back to
Sister to
friend of
ster, tele-
ng to the
Protestant
ation, and
detectives
dled to the
Dr. Conan-
ngany the
entered the
ment and
they had
required
not being
ntation of
the buns,
effect her
Tower,
g the nuns,
ir charge.
to give up
rever she
her brother
the night.
tions of the
ys to the
with the
ter brother
in the (.3)
Chatham,
party left

R THE

a number
l curiosity
others. In
ignation that
nds about
op of the
seems the
erer, it a
ffence, and
implexant
ing in it,
disturb
Brindisi
n stairway.
Then the
of a lad-
and you
below the
a trifling
ng candle-
o step off
ll through
; and now
entered is
walls and
hood. Into
ong to, for

and the air
tleman. In
ssed so
afes more
open it,
y to make
the cars;
t of avoid-
ing of the
fating the
ng to the
Protestant
ation, and
detectives
dled to the
Dr. Conan-
ngany the
entered the
ment and
they had
required
not being
ntation of
the buns,
effect her
Tower,
g the nuns,
ir charge.
to give up
rever she
her brother
the night.
tions of the
ys to the
with the
ter brother
in the (.3)
Chatham,
party left

POSTSCRIPT OF MEMORIAL BY THE CENSOR SHE-PEI-HSIEN.

Some time ago your Excellency issued a Memorial from Tung-pan-ch'eng, Governor of Hunfang, stating "that he had detected the local authorities of Yenchow to reassure the timid and well-behaved portion of the Community by signally punishing the perpetrators of that prefecture, who where notorious for their acts of violence and extortion."

Your servant has come to the conclusion that the district magistrates cannot clear themselves from their responsibility, for the lawless acts of their police, and that, if the former instead of delegating their authority would themselves deal with every abuse which became under their notice, the latter would not dare to continue their evil courses. The immense number of cases sent in appeal to the Capital, of late years, sufficiently prove the injury inflicted on the people in defiance of the laws; for almost all these cases owed their origin to the malfeasances of Yamun clerks and police.

As Seochow and Hsechow, in the province of Kiangsuan, adjoin the province of Shantung the police in those departments resemble their Yenchow brethren in their hateful practices. Now, the number of police in the dependent districts of the Hsechow prefecture, for example, are much greater than they ever were formerly. In the registers they are divided into three classes, viz., thief-takers, escort men and tormentors. They have various titles of captains of police, adjutants, and subalterns officers. Also there are the cap-police of the captains, who go by the name of private or detached police. Each of these three classes have rather more than ten captains, several tens of adjutants, about one hundred subalterns and one thousand privates. In the prefecture of Hsechow, whenever these men go into the country, they ride in four-bearer chairs in the most barefaced manner, and dispute the pas with the country people at the roads.

In the district of Kan yu there are police of higher rank then captains who assume the titles of general governors; thus their unbridled arrogance has reached the extreme case of applying the title of governor general topsy-turvy to the heads of their division.

In cases of law suits, they make enquiry as to the pecuniary circumstances of the suitors, and fix their rates of fees accordingly. Should they meet with unprecedentness, they devour the substance of the villagers and put the literati in chains, so that the people fear them exceedingly. Your servant has heard of cases in which the police treated Chên-mou-lin and Chên-heuh-shen, graduates of Kan yu, with gross indignity; and also of a case in which they wounded a graduate named Li-sêh-lin with a spear. All these parties commenced legal proceedings in the first instance, they afterwards professed to submit quietly to their disgrace rather than provoke further the ferocity of the police. Fearing that these fell tooms will encourage each other in the imitation of this sort of lawlessness in every magisterial district, to the great detriment of the administration of the government, and the welfare of the people, your servant has thought it to request that a mandate be sent to the Governor of Keang-so, ordering him rigidly to instruct the local authorities that they should put a stop to disorder and oppression by limiting the police to a certain fixed number; also that they should for ever abolish the titles of captain of police and general governors, and that they should promptly and severely punish any members of the force causelessly injuring the literati or oppressing the people. Then by how much the officials are able to get rid of extortionate police, by so much will the people be able to progress.

Your servant also begs that orders be given to the rulers of provinces generally, that they should instruct the local authorities to put a stop to all such abuses, in order to warn the *wicked and reassure the well disposed.*

Your servant respectfully submits this postscript *containing the expression of his limited views, humbly praying Your Sacred Majesties* to peruse and take action thereon.

An Imperial order has been received directing that the above document should be placed on record.—*Courier.*

ENGLISH WIDOWS AND HINDOO WIDOWS: THEIR ATTRACTIONS.

A suit involving a rather unusual claim was called for hearing before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court. The plaintiff is named Lodkhui, she is a widow, and seeks to recover Rs. 50,000 as damages from H. B. and G. I. Railway Company on account of the death of her husband Canjee Annudjee, a Hindoo hawker, lately resident at Cambulla, Bombay, but who was killed in the railway accident at Etola in June last.

The plaint was as follows:—"The plaintiff in this suit claim to be entitled to the sum of rupees fifty thousand to be paid to them by the defendants as and by way of damages for the following cause of action. The defendants were common carriers of passengers for hire upon a railway from Ahmedabad to Bombay for reward to the defendants, and the said Canjee Annudjee, between on the 25th day of August, 1869, became and was received by the defendants as a passenger, to be by them as such carriers safely and securely carried upon the said railway on a journey from Ahmedabad to Bombay as aforesaid for reward to the defendants, yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry the said Canjee Annudjee, deceased, upon the said railway on the said journey, and so negligently and unskillfully conducted themselves in this behalf that the said Canjee Annudjee was injured and died. The plaintiffs here, by reason of the death of the said Canjee Annudjee occasioned as aforesaid, have deprived of the means of subsistence and maintenance for which they were dependant upon the income which the said Canjee Annudjee was making as a piece-goods merchant, and the plaintiffs have been and been deprived the aid, protection and pecuniary benefits which they expected to derive from the continuance of the said Canjee Annudjee's life."

The defendants filed the following written statement:—"The defendants, admitting for the purposes of this suit their liability to the plaintiffs in respect of the matters in plaint stated, say that the damages claimed by the plaintiffs are altogether excessive and unreasonable. The defendants on the 31st day of August, 1869, tendered to the plaintiffs by their solicitor the sum of Rs. 5,000 in satisfaction of the claim of the plaintiffs in respect of the matters in the plaint stated, but the plaintiffs refused to accept the same. The defendants now bring into Court the sum of Rs. 5,000, and say that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs in respect of such matters as aforesaid.

The advocate General and Mr. Macpherson instructed by Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley were counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. McCulloch and Latham instructed by Messrs. Kew, Prescott and Winter for the defendants.

The case was called for hearing on Monday morning when some conversation took place as to a postponement.

The Advocate General, who asked a postponement, said Rs. 5,000 had been offered by the defendants, but the plaintiff would not accept that. Her husband's income was estimated to have been about Rs. 2,500 a year, and Rs. 5,000 was not sufficient compensation, but she would be pleased with Rs. 10,000. Plaintiff's husband had been a young man in the prime of life,—his age was 35 years, and the sum he mentioned did not seem excessive, it would yield only Rs. 500 a year.

Mr. Latham said the defendants had calculated as well as they could when they paid the money into Court. He apprehended that the possible loss was not the principle on which to calculate the actual pecuniary loss.

The Advocate General—You see, my Lord, this Hindoo widow can't marry again.

The Judge—There is a very good prospect opening for them.

The Advocate General—The only available husband, I believe, has been snatched up—Mr. Manoka Cannada daughter.

The Judge—But that sort of example is catching. If I catching Mr. Scalle. (laughter)—I can't compel people to be generous; I can only compel them to do what the Court can properly enforce.

Mr. Latham opposing the adjournment, except on payment of the costs of the day.

The Advocate General then proceeded to open the case. It was brought, he said by the widow and two sons of a merchant named Canjee Annudjee against the H. B. and G. I. Railway Company, and the plaintiffs claimed to be entitled to a sum of Rs 50,000 by way of damages or compensation for the death of Canjee. The death occurred whilst Canjee was travelling upon the railway of the defendants on the 28th June, 1869, in what was known as the Etola accident, an accident on which Mr. Hope, the Collector of Surat, was deputed by Government to report, and on which that officer had made a most lucid and able report in which every question that it would be necessary to go into in this case had been referred to the satisfaction of his Lordship. The honible gentleman then read the plaint and written statement, and mentioned that the only question was as to the amount, and that the defendants brought Rs. 5,000 into Court and offered to pay that. They held that the claim for damages was excessive and unreasonable, but of course the sum of Rs. 50,000 had been put into the plaint more as a matter of form than anything else. This sum was not intended of course as exactly specifying the sum the plaintiff would recover, but it went for whatever amount the Court might think fit to award. Having referred to the correspondence between the solicitors, Mr. Scoble again pointed out that in this country any consideration which might have been laid down to juries would have to be enhanced by further consideration according to the customs of the people, for a Hindoo widow could not marry again, but was condemned to be perpetually a widow.

The Judge—But I am not to give damages on account of a woman being obliged to remain a widow.

Mr. Scoble pointed out that the widow was deprived of her means of subsistence, whereas in England if a widow was good looking she might marry again.

The Judge—I think the Court have held that nothing can be taken into consideration but what has a money value; and who is to calculate the chance of this widow and the attractions which may make it likely that she will marry?

Mr. Scoble submitted that it was an element to be taken into consideration in the case of a Hindoo widow that there was no possibility of her being married again. Then there was this difference between an English and an Indian case, that provision must be made according to the religious laws of the Hindoos and the custom of the country for the marriages of those children, a most expensive business among Hindoos. He would give evidence to his Lordship as to the approximate cost of marriage ceremonies amongst persons of the position in life occupied by the deceased. After some further remarks, an issue was raised—namely, to what damages the plaintiffs are entitled?

Evidence was then given, principally as to the income of the deceased.

At the conclusion of the evidence his Lordship reserved judgment.—*Englishman.*

CHANGE OF LADIES' EVENING DRESS IN FRANCE.

The French correspondent of one of the German papers announces that a new era has dawned upon France. This *ère nouvelle* is inaugurated by Madame Ollivier, who has taken to wear high evening dresses, and has caused it to be understood that those who frequent her *salon* are expected to follow her example. In spite of a strong opposition, the movement is successful. It would be well if a similar reform were to be attempted in London, where the climate renders warm clothing even more necessary than at Paris. It is melancholy to reflect how many young ladies, who are ordered by the doctor to be careful as to catching cold, and whose lungs require protection, are ordered by their chaperons to expose themselves to draughts, cold winds, and changes of atmosphere in clothing more scanty than that of a casual pauper. Few more painful scenes were ever witnessed than that offered by ladies attending the drawing-room at the Palace the other day, in low dresses, on a bitterly cold afternoon; and the wonder is that no barbarous a system should be allowed to continue for one hour. Unfortunately, there is nobody to protect the young from their own mothers. They cannot even accumulate against a practice followed by their elders and betters, whose hardened constitutions are less delicate, and who are not ashamed to set their children an example of utter indifference to decency, danger, and death.—*Scotsman.*

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE LOSS OF THE "ONEIDA."

(London and China Express.)

A Washington despatch, in the New York papers of the 3rd inst, states that the Navy *Department of the United States Government is awaiting official reports of the collision between the Oneida and the Bombay, which are expected in due time from the surviving officers* before framing rules for searching investigation into every circumstance connected with the accident. A great many relatives and friends of the officers of the *Oneida* are in Washington, and the occurrence has caused them the deepest grief. The *New York Tribune*, in referring to this disaster, says that, for the honour of British manhood and seamanship, it most earnestly hopes that the captain of the steamer *Bombay* will prove less deserving of the indignation which has arisen against him than the accounts represent him to be. The *New York Times* rebukes some of its contemporaries for condemning the captain of the *Bombay* before they have heard his version of the occurrence. Sailors in general are not in the habit, it says, of running down each other's ships and leaving the crews to sink, and British captains have are now received chronometers or addresses from the United States Congress and other sources for going out of their way to assist distressed American sailors. In a consequent article, written after the receipt of more detailed accounts of the affair, the same journal expresses itself in very strong terms against the conduct of the captain of *Bombay*. "We have a right," it says, "to demand justice against this man. That he can ever again be put in command of a ship seems impossible; but a severer punishment than this must be his portion. If he is allowed to escape, farewell to all good feeling between the naval service of America and England."

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

(Sindhian, March 30.)

We regret exceedingly to state that Mr. George Campbell, the manager of the Kurrachee Branch of the Punjaub Bank, committed suicide at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence in camp, by cutting his throat. The deceased, it seems, had visited the travellers' bungalow on the previous evening, and was there also yesterday morning again. On his return he breakfasted with Dr. Meiklejohn, medical officer Indo-European Telegraph Department, who was living with him, after which he desired his butler to prepare soap for him, which he said he would drink at 12 o'clock and then leave for his office. After breakfast, Dr. Meiklejohn went to attend to his duties. The butler prepared the soap, and at the appointed hour went to look for his master, when, to his horror, he found him lying in his library with his throat fearfully cut, and a carving knife lying beside him; there was also a looking-glass resting between his legs. The butler at once raised an alarm, which drew several gentlemen to the place. Major Cooper, cantonment magistrate, Dr. Hopkins, the civil surgeon, Mr. Mclver, the assistant superintendent of police, as well as the Fundsier, were soon on the spot, when an inquest, composed of Dr. Hopkins, Mr. Melloy, and Doctor Meiklejohn, was held. The jurors returned a verdict that deceased came by his death by cutting his throat with a carving knife.

Dr. Meiklejohn said that when he left the deceased, he did not show symptoms of unsiness or insanity. In the compartment where the suicide had been committed, a piece of paper, having the following words written on it by the deceased, was found:—

"As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, so shall the son of man be lifted up."

Dr. Hopkins recorded the following:—"Certified that I have examined the corpse of George Campbell. I found a superficial wound extending from below the left ear to the front of the windpipe, and another wound very deep (cutting through the large vessels in the neck) extending from below the right ear to the front of the neck; the last wound was the cause of death."

There cannot be a doubt—in short it is the opinion of several people—that the deceased must have been insane when he committed the act, because, so far as the enquiry by the police has gone, there was nothing wrong in connection with the affairs of the bank that could have distracted his mind. Mr. McIver and the Fundsier proceeded to the bank to examine the papers, &c., in it.

A MAD BULL IN A TUNNEL.—A curious incident has happened in a tunnel on the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh section of the North British Railway. Mr. Deuh, chainmaker to the railway company, was walking through the tunnel, which is three-quarters of a mile in length, on his way to Dumbarton from Cardross, when suddenly he heard a rushing of stones, and on looking round was confronted by a mad bull. The infuriated animal rushed at Mr. Deuh, and he, to escape, ran to the other end of the tunnel, where he met two butchers in search of the bull. The animal was captured just five minutes before a train came up.

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,
BRASSFOUNDER, AND GAS FITTER.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.
tf 1014 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

PLEASING RESULT OF EXTERRITORIALITY JURISDICTION.

I wonder how the Jews ever came to leave Egypt, Alexandria is, I am sure, the real Land of Promise. You wouldn't believe what a lot of money I made during the cotton speculation. No duties to pay; we leave all that sort of fun to the Fellahs; it does 'em good. And rent is only a legal fiction. I hired a house of an Arab. When he came for his money I said, "Hashey you bore me. Go to my Consul if you've any complaint to make." The poor beggar took my advice and went to the Consul, and he had to pay no end of fees at the beginning of the suit, which lasted six months. Well, the day before the affair came to a close, when I should most likely have been condemned in costs, I made the good will of the premises over to a Belgian. This changed the venue; the whole process had to be repeated over again, face and all. We passed the house on successively to a Greek, an Italian, and a German, and as there are 17 Consuls in the town you may fancy our friend the Arab didn't get the best of the bargain.—*M. About's Souvenirs d'Egypte.*

USELESS DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS.

The public are now in possession of the reason why this country is represented by costly missions at the various Courts of the Kinglets who are scattered over Germany. Mr. Hammond, the permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has told the Select Committee on the Diplomatic Service why these missions are sent and what they do. Our representatives at a number of little Courts have to play the part of eavesdroppers. It would be very imprudent to withdraw them, said Mr. Hammond, "because hints which are very important are picked up at these Courts of events likely to occur in Europe." The mission to Dresden was sent out of sympathy with the misfortunes of the Royal Family of Saxony. It flatters the vanity of disposed Kings to keep a show of State, and so other Powers continue to send representatives to take part in the performance this country has done the same. We have a diplomatic mission at Dantzic because there is a great Prussian fortress there, though nobody else ever goes there, and the mission has nothing to do. At the quiet little country capital of Darmstadt a mission is kept up because of the connection with our own Royal Family, and a large mission is kept up at Coburg for no other reason. It is clear that our Royal Family can hardly need a Legation to reside on the spot to enable them to hold communication with their relatives; and no doubt the real reason for keeping up the Legations is, that it is flattering to the Serene Royal Highnesses at these little places to have a diplomatic representative of England at their little Courts. But of what interest is all this to the English taxpayer who bears the cost? Why should we be anxious to console the Royal Family of Saxony, or to add a semblance of dignity to a score of little Courts all over Germany? Such objects are out of date. By all means let us have national representatives where there are national purposes to serve, but it is high time that the axe was laid to the root of the tree, and all these petty but costly Legations were abolished. If members of the aristocracy wish to reside in these quiet little German cities and play at the game of Court and King, they should do so at their own expense and in their own name, but not at the cost nor in the name of the British public.

Mr. Hammond's evidence has been continued before the Diplomatic and Consular Services Committee. In allusion to the French Diplomatic Corps, he pointed out that it exceeded that of this country by 87. The social position of the French diplomatist was equal to that of the English; for it was absolutely essential that there should be a money qualification. He found that although the English envoys were more or less connected with aristocratic families, the proportion of those who were related to the nobility was as 50 to 74. "The present block in the service was caused by the fact that the highest offices were filled by able men. Mr. Hammond admitted that the present system excluded the sons of clergymen and others from the service, but he did not consider them to belong to the class which could properly represent this country abroad. It was only amongst the best society in foreign capitals that political information was picked up and hints were obtained; consequently an inferior class of persons might experience much mortifications. For similar reasons he approved of only a limited system of competition for appointments to the Foreign office.—*News of the World.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HONGKONG, MAY 9TH, EVENING.

A small amount of business has been done in Bengal drug at declining rates. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna, $487½ to $488½, sellers, cash; New Benares, $457½ to $458½, sellers, cash; Malwa, $630, in native demand for *first quality drug.*

In Raw Cotton the following sales have been reported:—15 bales Bombay at $23.70, 191 bales Bombay at $23.60, 62 bales Bombay at $23.50, 49 bales Bombay at $23.25, 50 bales Calcutta at $22.00; total 377 bales.

A rather active business has been done today in 84 lbs. Shirtings. Sales have been 1,000 pieces, $2.20, 1,000 pieces Eagle, $2.25, 900 pieces, $2.30; 2,500 pieces, for arrive, $2.30; 1,000 pieces, to arrive, $2.37½; and 3,000 pieces, $2.39 to $2.40. Of the lighter make, 1,000 pieces have also been placed at $2.62½. In Yarns transactions have been as follows:—Cotton 12 bales, Lion chop, flower tie, $142, and 15 bales Singapore, $122; while in Nos. 38-42, 25 bales Flower tie have been sold at $174; English Drills have found purchasers to the extent of 1,000 pieces, at $4.40, and 500 pieces to be $4.40. 200 pieces of Iron Wire at $6.50, and 1,000 pieces Rattans at $2.70, are also among the sales noted.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON:—
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6 to 4/6½
Credits, at 6 months' sight, 4/6½ to 4/7½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6¾
Bank Bills on demand, 4/4½

ON SHANGHAI:—
Bank, 3 days' sight, 74½ to 75
Private, 30 days' sight, 75½ to 76

ON CALCUTTA:—Bank, 3 days' sight 229½
" BOMBAY:—Bank, 3 days' sight 229½

SHARES.
Hongkong Bank Shares, Old 36 prem.
" New 25 prem.
H'kong & W'poa Dock, 5 dis.
H'kong C'ton & Macao Steam Boat Shares, 32 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co., Tls. 44 prem.
China and Straits Steam Navigation, par. nom.
China Sea, Saigon, and Limits S. S. Co., par. nom
Union Insurance Society of Canton, $1,500, *ex. div.*
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares, $1,600 to $1,700 prem.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares, $195 prem. per s.
Victoria Fire, $28 prem.
China Fire, $28 prem.
China & Japan Marine Insurance Tls. 10 prem.
Hongkong Gas, $16 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Shares, 65 dis.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Co., $12.50 per share.
Hongkong Distillery Co., $50 per share.

SALES ON 9TH MAY, 1870.

As reported by Chinese.

White Sugar, 190 bags, $6.20, by Wing Cheong Shun to Japan merchant.

white Sugar, 320 bags, at $7.20, by Wing Cheong Shun to foreign merchant.

Mushrooms, 20 bales, at $30.00, by Wing Cheong Shun to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 300 bags, at $7.05, by Wing Cheong Shun to Hongkong merchant.

Mushrooms, 40 cases, at $40.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to Canton merchant.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $253.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

White Wax.—1 piece, at $253.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to Hongkong merchant.

Isinglass, 50 bags, at $36.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling merchant.

White Sugar, 150 bags, at $6.75, Tak Mi to Japan merchant.

White Sugar, 15 bags, at $6.25, by Tak Mi to Japan merchant.

Chinwort, 15 bags, at $25.50, by Tak Mi to travelling merchant.

E. R. HANDLEY,
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH,
BRASSFOUNDER, AND GAS FITTER.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores.
tf 1014 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAMER "*SUWONADA.*"

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, the departure of the Steamer *Suwonada*, is POSTPONED until 2 P.M. TO-DAY, the 10th instant.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2d 861 Hongkong, 9th May, 1870.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

THE Company's Steamer

"LABOURDONNAIS"

Capt. Foache, will be dispatched for

YOKOHAMA *(Direct)*,

shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
tf 803 Hongkong, 9th May, 1870.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"KWANG-TUNG,"

Capt. Pitman, will have immediate dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 851 Hongkong, 7th May, 1870.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British steamer

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

will have quick dispatch for the above ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 852 Hongkong, 7th May, 1870.

STEAM TO SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"AZOR"

will have quick dispatch for the above places.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th May, 1870. [tf 848

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish barque

"SANTA ANA,"

Captain Gavito, will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 858 Hongkong, 9th May, 1870.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig

"GRAVINA,"

Barcelo, Master, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 769 Hongkong, 22th April, 1870.

FOR MELBOURNE, *(direct).*

THE British ship

"JOSHUA BATES,"

will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 870 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"SARDIS,"

Capt. Cunningham, will have dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2m 637 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American ship

"witch of the wave,"

Captain Batchelder, will have quick dispatch for the above port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 215 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1870.

SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

REGULA GENERALIS.

ANNO TRICESIMO TERTIO, VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

13th *April*, 1870.

WHEREAS by section XXIII. of Ordinance No. 6 of 1845, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court to make and prescribe Rulesand Orders, among other things, touching the place of holding the Court. And Whereas it is expedient that the Sittings of the Court should be held at the Building hereinafter mentioned, during the period necessary for executing certain repairs to the Supreme Court House of the Colony. It is therefore ordered that the Sittings of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Common Law, Equitable, Bankruptcy, and Probate Jurisdictions respectively, also in its Criminal Sessions and in Vice Admiralty, and in all other its Jurisdictions, shall be held from this date, and until further order of this Court, at and in the Building situate and being No. Seven, *Queen's Road Central*, in the city of Victoria.

By the Court,
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.

Revised and approved by the Legislative Council, this 13th day of April, 1870.

L. D'ALMADA & CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.
tf 713

NOTICE.

TRANSGRESSION of the law, it is thought, is frequently committed from ignorance, and the regulations of the law must therefore be made public before they can be known. The undersigned having obtained the sole privilege of preparing and selling prepared opium, they fear that many merchants and traders, distant and local, purely from ignorance, may infringe the British law, and thereby lose their money, in addition to heavy fines that may be imposed upon them. This is a source of great anxiety to the undersigned, and for the general information of the public, they now set forth two sections of Ordinance 1858, relating to prepared opium. They are as follows:—

VII.—It shall be the duty of every person selling or retailing prepared opium under this Ordinance, to deliver therewith a sealed certificate specifying the amount sold, which certificate shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and shall not be transferable.

VIII.—No person shall bring into this colony, or the waters thereof, or (except in cases to which section VII. applies) have in his possession or custody within the same any prepared opium.

Action will be taken against any person infringing the above sections for severe punishment, and no relaxation will be shown.

YAN WO & Co.,
Opium Farmers.
3m 393 Hongkong, 18th February, 1870.

MR. SPARROW KNIGHT has a book publishing in the Press, to contain about 500 pages, general useful information on China. Reports on Cards furnished by Mr. Daniels, Chief Engineer of Sir Henry Keppel's flag-ship. Map of Peking on large scale. Communications furnished by the Chinese Minister for publication. Reports on Trade. Communications made to the Chinese Government. Communications made to Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., some general useful notes on Chinese matters. Plans of Arsenals, the Treaties with the Chinese Government will be included (in English and Chinese), the Tariff &c., Conversations with the United States Minister on Chinese subjects. Conversation with the Governor-General of Hoo-Peh and Hu-Nan, some general useful information, a production, &c. The book will be a useful book. The subscription $5 per copy. The book will be dedicated to the Lord Robert Montagu, M.P. [tf 127

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COALS in stores for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 558 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1870.

THE undersigned has always on hand all kinds of Best COALS for Sale. For particulars, apply to
KWONG-KEE.
No. 13, *Scott Lane.*
6m 2216 Hongkong, 23rd November, 1869.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
SAN FRANCISCO	Witch of the Wave	Batchelder	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sardis	Cunningham	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Joshua Bates		Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Catherine Apcar (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina	Barcelo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	On the 14th inst., at 5 P.M.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Suwonada (str.)	Clark	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Labourdonnais (str.)	Foache	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	Quick dispatch
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	Chu-Kiang (str.)	R. C. Warden	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Azof (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Kwang-Tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
LINEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
HOSIERS, HABERDASHERS
MILLINERS, TAILORS,
AND
OUTFITTERS,
Beg to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong and Coast Ports, that their undermentioned Departments are well supplied with the latest designs for the Spring Trade.
DRESSES.
In Black and Colored MOIRE, Plain & Fancy SILKS, FOULARDS, POPLINS, &c.
BLACK GLACES.
BLACK GRENADINES AND BAREGES.
In Plain and Fancy.
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLIN AND JACCONETS.
WHITE AND FANCY PIQUES.
QUILTINGS.
PRINTED ALPACCAS.
BLACK MERINOS, ALPACCAS, AND PARAMATTAS.
A large lot of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, newest styles.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS, of the latest fashions.
Dressmaking under the superintendence of a practical
UNDERCLOTHING.
Every description kept in Stock, from Infant to Ladies' size.
STAYS AND CORINOLINES.
MUSLIN AND LACE GARIDALDIES AND JACKETS.
HOSIERY.
WHITE AND COLORED SOCKS, in every size.
LADIES' HOSIERY, in White Cotton, Lisle, and Silk.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S INDIA GAUZE VESTS.
HABERDASHERY.
LADIES' UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.
DRESS AND MANTLE TRIMMINGS.
MUSLINS AND LININGS, of all kinds.
HAIR BRUSHES, SOAP, AND PERFUMERY.
BRANCH HOUSE:
CORNER OF NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.
Per "Overland Mail" and S S. "Nestor."

MISS ROSE has just received a nice assortment of Ladies' fashionable HATS, FLOWERS, RUFFLES, Sash RIBBONS, JACKETS, Small CRINOLINES, Opera HOODS, Children's Woollen JACKETS, GAITERS, COMFORTERS.
Also,
A large assortment of WOOLWORK (commenced and finished):—CUSHIONS, SLIPPERS, PIANO and Fender STOOLS, MATS, Embroidered Table COVERS, Hearth RUGS, &c., &c.
Also,
Gentlemen's fashionable HATS (Christy's), Dawson's BOOTS, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's White and Coloured KID GLOVES.
Received per P. & O. Steamer *Tasmanian*:—Fashionable BONNETS, HATS, WREATHS for the Hair. A choice assortment of Dress TRIMMINGS, *Satins & Plain* Silk DRESSES, in all colors, suitable for the Races.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Roman Catholic Church.
tf 119 Hongkong, 15th February, 1870.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, of Jules Mumm & Co. and De St. Marceaux & Co., in qrs. and pts.
SHERRY, Chillingworth's, Ritchie, London Club, and other brands.
DRAUGHT ALE, of Allsopp's, Dawson, and Younger.
BOTTLED ALE, of Bass and Allsopp.
STOUT, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Small Invoices of WIRE ROPE, Boiler and Roofing Felt. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 1496 Hongkong, 7th August, 1869.

FOR SALE,
Arrived per "Isles of the South."
BROADWOOD & SONS PIANOFORTES in Solid Mahogany.
1 SEMI-GRAND,
1 COTTAGE-GRAND, } Selected for this climate.
1 COTTAGE (upright,)
For particulars, address A.B.O., care of this paper.
tf 239 Hongkong, 10th February, 1870.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
RODEBERER CARTE NOIR.
RODEBERER CARTE BLANCHE
RODEBERER CARTE BLANCHE DOUX.
RODEBERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER, in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.

FOR SALE.
FRESH CALIFORNIAN HAY and OATS.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1610 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1869.

FOR SALE.
100 BRASS BOILER TUBES, 5 ft. 3 in. by 2½ inches.
Apply to the undersigned.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer and General Commission Agent.
Commercial Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
tf 495 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
By Steamer "Cambodja."
ALEXANDER BOYER
HAS received a large Assortment of Goods, suitable for the season.
JACCONET AND MUSLIN DRESSES of the last Fashions
French Figured and Striped PERCALLES.
Assorted Figured Gauze TRIMMINGS.
Ladies' STRAW HATS.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Black Corded SILK BONNETS.
THREAD GLOVES, White & Coloured.
A fine Assortment of BLACK LACE.
French and English PERFUMES, from the best makers.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
English PARAMATTAS, for Gentlemen's COATS.
White LINEN DRILLS and DUCK for PANTALOONS.
Gentlemen's GREY FELT HATS, &c., &c.
Ladies' DRESSMAKING.
38, *Queen's Road, late*
BOWRA & Co.'S PREMISES.
tf 2268 Hongkong, 4th April, 1870.

By the last French Mail.
ALEXANDER BOYER,
HAS received, also, a large Assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's Kid BOOTS; Fancy White Straw *Sailors'* HATS, both for gentlemen and children.
White and Coloured SOCKS, &c., &c.
tf 829 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1870.

FOR SALE,
Just landed, ex str "Tai King."
A SMALL Invoice of Crosse & Blackwell's STORES, consisting of:—
Assorted PICKLES, Assorted SAUCES, French OLIVES, and Salad OIL, Durham MUSTARD, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADE, Potted MEATS, Oxford and Bologna SAUSAGES, MACKEREL, SALMON, HADDOCKS, OYSTERS,

Extracts.

An Advertising Trick.

When a newspaper attains an honest circulation which is surprisingly and dominantly large, it has a right to keep the figures conspicuously displayed at the head of its columns. If it fancies that style of advertising. When its news is interesting fresher than that of its contemporaries, or if it has signally distanced all of them by a single brilliant stroke of business, the world will forgive the pride with which it announces the fact with a generous crow of self-gratulation. But, to be continually blowing one's own horn; to be forever with that in hand, begging the reading public to sustain one's extraordinary newspaper enterprise; to be continually advertising in editorial columns the superior quality and marvellous cheapness of a newspaper; this is a cheap trick, which worries the reader and debases the profession of journalism. When the luckless San Francisco *Herald* was on its very last legs, it was forever whining: "Will the people of the Pacific Coast sustain Me?" The people did not sustain the *Herald* "Me," because he had nothing worth the people's money. It would be delicious and absurd for a dealer in merchandise to ask the public to aid and sustain him, as those begging newspaper publishers are continually asking the public to aid and sustain them. If the dealer in merchandise has anything that the public wants, and will sell it at a fair price, he will be sustained." If the newspaper publisher has anything to sell worth buying, he will also find his customers; but not otherwise. And all the self-puffing and tearful appeals for sympathy that may be put forth are not only ineffective, but are downright abasement of the profession. Think, for instance, of a first-class newspaper having periodical attacks of such a complaint as this: "The public does not seem to consider what an extraordinary circulation the *Morning Squall* has, considering the population of California;" and this, too, tagged to a statement concerning the Paris press. What sort of journalism is that which in every daily issue has some such advertising editorial as this: "We are trying the experiment of furnishing a first-class journal to the inhabitants of California, for a very small price, and we trust that we are good citizens in the towns and cities round about who will assist us." This certainly is not legitimate journalism; it is the baldest sort of mendicancy.

Then another phase of this small business is the ingenious entrapping of unsuspecting readers into reading the disguised puff of the newspaper which thus advertises itself in its own editorial columns. It is like the puff notices of certain quack medicines, beginning with a saying of Hochefoucoulds and ending with an advertisement of somebody's bitters; or tagging a patent hair dye deftly to the tail of a witty joke about Southern reconstruction. For instance, we would have the following: "Travelling left with delight of the marvellous banyan tree of India, whose down-dropping shoots penetrate the ground in every direction, ramifying through the soil, and whose broad and leafy shade affords grateful refreshment to caravans of weary travellers. In like manner does the *Morning Squall* send its circulation, now nearly 10,937,001½ copies daily, into every house and hamlet of the state, drawing vigor and nourishment from every element, and affording a grateful sustenance to those who feed upon its appetizing news and mildewy fatness of editorial." But this sort of thing is popular down in San Francisco almost without rebuke. Then we have incessant complaints as to the miles of paper, tons of inky blackness, and overshadowness of opacity which would be projected into space or wrapped around the world if a purely editor of the *Morning Squall* should be, "like linked sweetness long drawn out." All of this is reprehensible and bad in practice; it lowers the standard of journalistic writing, and though it may be preferable to the usual discussion of topics of more general interest which it displaces, it is a sorry substitute for what ought to fill the columns of a first-class newspaper. In one view of the subject, publishers have a right to conduct their journal without deference to the criticism of their competitors; but where the whole profession is affected individually, a protest must be expected.—*Alta California.*

What is to Happen in 1870.

The new number of "Zadkiel's" prophetic almanac is made the subject of humorous comment in *Once a Week*. It says:—

"The Emperor of the French, according to a carefully cast nativity by Zadkiel, is in no danger of troubling Charon with a fare for twelve months at least. Objection could be taken to the irreverence of the prophet in saying of an Emperor, 'the year 1870 opens favorably for the imperial native'—native being irretrievably associated with 'nigger' in the British mind, and speedily with that particular development of nigger which was attributable on a certain knowing major whose memory is ever green. But when the conclusion of the horoscope declares 'the prince's prospects to him generally, much may be forgiven. Then, again, what comfort must be conveyed by the sentence—'In June, he is troubled by the press.' To an Emperor wishing daily under such torture an end be initiated by venomous caricature with an epigrammatic turn of mind, the interchange of eleven months' 'kef' ought to be soothing in the extreme. 'In August,' continues the seer, 'he increases his armies, and will be full of warlike dispositions, and, if at war, will gain some battle.' Happily there has always been much virtue in an 'if,' though a fool was the first to discover the fact, and we take comfort. Also, either his Imperial Majesty has every reason to be satisfied with Zadkiel; and if sublunary honors may be conferred with propriety on a man who is on intimate terms with Jupiter and other leading planets, Napoleon should recognise Tu Sze the next time he is distributing bits of ribbon.

"If the stars are thus favorable to the French Cæsar, their aspect is uncanny lower in the next greatest European sovereign, King William of Prussia. His Majesty is doomed, in May next his planetary condition is terribly bad, as is indicated by the following awful symptoms: 'Moon opposite Mars, zod. com. 73 deg. 10 min., and M. O. square Mars, zod. con. 73 deg. 10 min.' Dreadful as this appears, worse remains behind; for Zadkiel continues: 'And, as Saturn will be this month retrograding over his ascendant, we may hardly hope he will escape the hour when he shall hear the great summons.'

"Under such circumstances the seer is publicly justified in adding the solemn warning, 'Let him therefore prepare.' It looks almost like profanity to think in reference to this serious matter that the prediction may contain both 'bane and antidote,' especially the latter. 'Something might possibly be done by squaring' Mars; if that disreputable luminary could be induced for a consideration to refrain from misbehaving with 'zod. con.'—whoever shed may be—the king might escape; and Count Bismarck ought to look to it at once. Though the Berlin exchequer has not benefited by the recent high trade, the Prussians would make an effort in behalf of their grim old God-fearing dell-sergeant.

It seems odd to suggest such a slangy terrestrial operation as 'squaring' in connection with celestial bodies, but the practice seems to prevail in the upper circles, for Zadkiel plainly uses, in his predictions for February, the 'on the 6th of this month Saturn will square the Sun.' There are other monarchs 'in a parlous state,' as well as he of Prussia. The kings of Saxony and Italy would do well to follow the grave advice given by Zadkiel to King William, and 'make their souls,' as an Irishman would say, with a little delay as possible. They are both astrologically referable in the month of March as 'if now living,' and that phrase is as intelligible as it is ominous. The oracle has something to say about the Great Republic, as well as about our petty European sovereigns. A total eclipse of the moon on the 12th July, combined with certain objectionable proceedings of Saturn and Mars at that period, threatens to produce lamentable results. 'There seems reason,' says Zadkiel, to expect some serious quarrel with these people, the Americans, who seem more susceptible of planetary influence than most others. I judge they will pick a quarrel with some other nation; but I hope it will not be with England. Yet we should be prepared for the worst. It is more likely to be with Spain.' Our prophet is here a little incoherent; but there is consolation in the last sentence.

"If the case of Zadkiel does not fail in nothing else, his prediction of unlucky people will be fulfilled. The 21st of January their birthday that, during the coming year, they will be 'liable to injuries, and may break a leg or meet with other accidents;' and those born on the 21st of March are adjured to 'guard against scalds, to the feet especially.' Nobody can gainsay the need of this piece of advice, but it might have been made more general in its application with great advantage. It is not exclusively people born on the 16th of March that are prone to get into hot water. Humanity in general has a surprising propensity to put its feet in it, in season and out of season.

"It is Saturn, by the way, who does most of the mischief, great and small; and he does it by making inconvenient halts every now and then, on his way through space, just as if he were a drunken old carrier, calling at ever so many public-houses on the road, and getting unpleasantly tipsy in each. For example, the 'Voice of the Stars' for April whispers, 'Saturn will be stationary on the 7th, and he will then inflict many evils on Spain, Hungary, Dalmatia, Tuscany, etc., such as uproars of the people and other misfortunes.' The obvious remedy is the appointment of a planetary policeman, with strict injunctions to compel this reprobate and degenerate Kronos to fulfil his proper mission, and 'move on'—nay, in the words of a forgotten chant of some renown in its day, to 'march along, keep moving.' Pains are taken by Zadkiel to point out the particular days on which the 'lunar influences' indicate that business ought to be done with particular sets of people. But it does not seem apparent why the moon should be the guiding influence in such matters, unless in the case of one desiring to be an attorney. Then, indeed, Luna must be the ruling planet, and luna is the proper name of the client. Need it be observed that the writer of this paper consulted Zadkiel with assiduous care, and transmitted his manuscript on a day when the stars were propitious?"

The Prince of Wales and the Actors.

—Really some one ought to tell the Prince of Wales that he is making himself supremely ridiculous by sending, as he does, for actors and actresses into his box when he visits the theatre, and tendering them his congratulations in person. At first he used to confine this mark of favor to managers and management. Then he extended it to leading actors of the type of Mr. Sothern and Mr. Toole. On his last visit to the Strand he sent for Miss Bufton and Mr. J. S. Clarke. We shall next expect to find him sending for the scene-painter and the leader of the orchestra. If his Royal Highness thinks he must for such unusual and public marks of approbation, he might go on to the stage after the termination of the piece, and permit the curtain to be raised upon the affecting tableau of royal gratitude—the Heir Apparent tendering his thanks to the entire company.—*Theatrical and Musical Review.*

Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc.

TO LET

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 862 Hongkong, 6th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE Spacious Family Residence in *Bonham Road*, lately occupied by R. McMURDO, Esq., with Stabling and Garden attached, Gas and Water laid all over the House and Offices.

The House, No. 2, 3, 4, and 5, West Terrace, *Caine Road*, containing 4 Rooms each, with Bath Rooms, Outhouses, &c. Apply to

THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point.

tf 789 Hongkong, 27th April, 1870.

TO LET,

From 1st June, 1870.

HOUSE No. 10, *Arbuthnot Road*, known as "The Bay View." Water and Gas laid on, and with immediate possession.

HOUSE No. 14, *Wyndham Street*, Water laid. Apply to

J. A. DE CARVALHO.

tf 774 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

TO LET,

Detached.

NULLAH SIDE, *Bonham Road West*, containing 8 Rooms, Garden and Croquet Ground. Water laid on. Apply to

THOS. W. HARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*

tf 740 Hongkong, 20th April, 1870.

TO LET.

Possession on 1st May.

THE Offices at present in the occupation of R. McMURDO, Esq. Apply to

THOS. HUNT & Co.

tf 667 Hongkong, 8th April, 1870.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM of our Premises, facing *Wellington Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. GIBBONS & Co.

SANDER & Co.

tf 614 Hongkong, 31st March, 1870.

TO LET,

(From 1st April next.)

THE Commodious Residence known as Elgin House, in Caine Road West, formerly occupied by Capt. Gibson.

For particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 488 Hongkong, 10th March, 1870.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET.

With immediate possession.

THE HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 4, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Messrs. A. WILKINSON & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1657 Hongkong, 15th October, 1869.

TO LET,

With immediate possession.

NO. 4, Pechili Terrace, *Elgin Street.* Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong, 30th September, 1869.

TO LET.

(With immediate possession.)

A BUNGALOW at *Pokefulam*. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 1653 Hongkong, 1st September, 1869.

TO BE LET,

With Possession on 1st Oct. next.

THE HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 8, *Gough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. KIRCHNER, HOPPE & Co. Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 1274 Hongkong, 1st July, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

SEVERAL Strong commodious GODOWNS, very conveniently situated on Marine Lot No. 63, between Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s premises and Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s Wharf.

For Particulars, apply to

A. McLEOD,
At Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 829 Hongkong, 26th April, 1869.

TO LET,

(With immediate possession.)

THE commodious three-storied HOUSE, No. 1, *Wyndham Street*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. BONNETT & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2348 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

TWO FLOORS of a HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, well situated.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 226 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*

THOS. W. HARRINGTON.

tf 942 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Cocoa, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.

(With possession on 1st January next).

THE very desirable Business PREMISES, situated the corner of *D'Aguilar Street* and *Wellington Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. A. BOYES & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2347 Hongkong, 13th December, 1869.

TO LET.

THAT commodious family residence in *Bonham Road*, known as "Persepolis," containing 12 Rooms, besides basement story, Bath rooms, Coach House and Stable, Gas and Water laid on.

Also, Croquet ground, Flower and Vegetable garden. Apply to

THOS. W. HARRINGTON,
47, *Wyndham Street.*

tf 1080 Hongkong, 4th June, 1869.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS.

THE Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £382,405. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

Invested Funds of the Royal Insurance Company, 30th June, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on French Property	33,500 0 0
£20,000 Reduced 3 per cent. Consols	28,035 1 3
India Government 5 per cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,560 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,100 0 0
Debentures and Debenture Stock of the United States Government	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,106 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks, with margins from 20 to 50 per cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,356 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents.

At 31st Dec. 1868, these stood at £168,088 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

After payment of losses, Annuities and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st Dec.

1864	£621,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
" " " 1866	124,165 7 5
" " " 1867	123,838 5 10
" " " 1868	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st December, 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,375 3 1

The Directors also think it desirable to State that THE BUSINESS OF THE "ROYAL" HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents.

2173 Hongkong, 6th November, 1869.

GUARDIAN

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2817 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 months	¾ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 months	⅞ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY,

AND

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 309 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ½ per cent.

Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ¾ per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 893 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

OF

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,

A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*

RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor*

JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*

EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Henry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Ashburner, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Barkers Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Neil, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. H. W. Peile, R.N.
E. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Henry Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	D. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Mosock Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bruce Watson, Esq.
Robert G Heaps, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

THE CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—

Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION OF THE LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named places, and also at

Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOFE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New South Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

LIFE ASSURANCES.

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1953 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 2026 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding ..... 1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 "	½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ..... 6 "	¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "	

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	½ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months	½ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 676 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital—$600,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1851 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 336 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the insured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Insurance Company, is prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at Current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the world.

EDW. NORTON,
Agent.

tf 240 Hongkong, 3rd February, 1870.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	½ do. do.

EDWARD NORTON,
Agent the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ..... 3 "	¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ..... 6 "	½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.	

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

Business Announcements.

LIST of PUBLICATIONS and of BOOKS kept in numbers by

Messrs. TRÜBNER & CO.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Orders will be received by

W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office,
AND

Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ALCOCK.—A Practical Grammar of the Japanese Language. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, the retired British Minister at Jeddo. 4to. pp. 81, sewed 15s.

ALCOCK.—Familiar Dialogues in Japanese, with English and French Translations, for the use of Students. By Sir Rutherford Alcock. 8vo. pp. vii. 130, sewed. Paris and London, 1868. 3s.

ANDREWS.—A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian Vocabulary, and a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events. By Lorrin Andrews. 8vo. pp. 660, cloth £1 11s. 6d.

BEAL.—English Outline Vocabulary for the use of Students of the Chinese, Japanese, and other Languages. Arranged by John Beloe. With Notes on the Writing of Chinese with Roman Letters. By Professor Summers, King's College, London. 1 vol. crown 8vo., pp. 8 and 389, cloth. 6s.

BEAL.—The Travels of the Buddhist Pilgrim, Fah Hian. Translated from the Chinese. With notes and Prolegomena by S. Beal, Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. cloth.

GALLERY.—Dictionnaire Onomastique de la Langue Chinoise. Par I. M. Callery. Two volumes. 8vo. Macao, 1841. £3 3s.

GURTIUS.—Fragmente einer Japanischen Sprachkunst von Dr. J. H. Gurtius Carolus. Nederlandsch Commissaris in Japan, &c. Tergelicht door Dr. J. Hoffmann, hulpgeneesheer bij het van synen Excellence den Minister van Marine. Large 8vo., pp. xv., and 290. London, 1857. £1 10s.

GHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 82, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XIII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII 1, 2, 3, 9, 11.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese; an Attempt to Trace the connection of the Chinese with Western Nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, language, and Traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. Boolong 8vo., cloth, pp. 78. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Origin of the Chinese. An attempt to trace the connection of the Chinese with Western nations in their Religion, Superstitions, Arts, language, and traditions. By John Chalmers, A.M. 8vo. 8vo., pp. 86, cloth. London, 1863. 2s. 6d.

CHALMERS.—The Speculations of Metaphysics, Polity, and Morality of the Old Philosopher, Lau-Tsze. Translated from the Chinese, with an Introduction by John Chalmers, A.M. 8vo. 8vo., cloth, pp. xxiv. and 93. London, 1868. 4s. 6d.

DARDY.—Guide des armées alliées en Chine, ou Dialogues sur les connaissances en tous langues, Français, Anglais, Chinois. Cr. 8vo. Paris, 1860 5s.

DU CROZ-RAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese. Translated from the Chinese. 8vo. pp. xxviii. and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (Rare.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect. By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of Paris, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 230, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases; and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 101, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES; comprising a circle of knowledge in 200 lessons. (Chinese and English). Gradation 1. Second edition, improved throughout. (In the first edition appeared in 1856.) Hongkong, 1861. 2s. 6d.

HOFFMANN.—A Japanese Grammar. By J. J. Hoffmann, Ph.D., member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. &c. Published by command of His Majesty's Minister for Colonial affairs. Royal 8vo., pp. x. and 350 sewed. Leiden, 1868.

HUDSON.—Important considerations relative to English Translations, in reply to the proposal for a new version of the sacred scriptures into the Chinese language. By Th. H. Hudson. 8vo. Shanghai, 1866.

HYACINTHES Rinsso-Chinois. Grammar compiled at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

TRÜBNER & CO., 60, Paternoster Row.

Business Announcements.

HERNISZ.—A Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages, for the use of Americans and Chinese in California and elsewhere. By Stanislas Hernisz. Square 8vo., pp. 274, sewed. 10s. 6d. The Chinese Characters contained in this work are from the collections of Chinese groups, engraved on steel, and cast into moveable types, by Mr. Marcellin Legrand, engraver to the Imperial Printing Office at Paris. They are used for most of the missions to China.

HIGHTHEN.—A Japanese and English Dictionary; with an English and Japanese Index. By J. C. Hepburn, A.M., M.D. Imperial 8vo., pp. xii. and 166; and 132, cloth. Shanghai, 1867. 42 5s.

HOFFMAN.—Shopping Dialogues, in Japanese, Dutch, and English. By Professor J. Hoffman (Nimpo) 8vo. pp. xiii. and 15, sewed. 3s

JAPANESE DICTIONARY.—A pocket dictionary of the English and Japanese languages. Second and revised edition. Published by Hodkosi Kamesuke (the first edition being published by Hori Tatsunosuke.) Oblong 4to., pp. ii. and 398, cloth, Yeddo, 1862. £3 3s.

JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. 1, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (6 copies) each 5s.

JOURNAL of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, No. II, May, 1859. (10 copies)